

Highlights



EINSTEIN. The scientist who is editing the voluminous Einstein papers discusses what he is learning about the revolutionary genius. Page 21

MONEY IN A MESS. International exports are getting together to devise a new world system of economics. Page 12

BLACK SASH. The Monitor correspondent in Johannesburg visits the Black Sash office where Afrikaner women's organization gives black advice on legal problems. Page 6

KREMLIN HEIR APPARENT. When it comes to guessing who will succeed Leonid Brezhnev two names constantly recur. Profiles of both appear in the center fold. Page 16

FOR CHILDREN. A clown talks about making people laugh. Page 13

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FOCUS

Chinese politics turns to poetry

By Ross H. Munro

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PEKING. The political-poster campaign in Tien An Men Square, Peking, has become a "go" signal for frustrated poets, essay writers, calligraphers, craftsmen, and even graffiti freaks.

Once it became clear that the new set of posters had secret high-level backing, creative people with similarly anti-leftist viewpoints knew they had a short-term license to do their "thing." The result has been an outpouring of creativity and expression that one rarely sees in a communist system where culture usually must adhere to narrow guidelines — and thus is sterile and dull.

The behind-the-scenes organizers of the anti-radical poster campaign seem to have enlisted skilled craftsmen to put together displays that will draw large crowds. Effigies of the four radicals on Peking's main

street reflected the work of a highly skilled puppetmaker. The paper-mache faces were immediately recognizable, and small items like eyeglasses and shoes were ingeniously detailed.

Many of the hundreds of thousands of people who have come to Tien An Men Square during the past week to read posters are looking for clues about how strongly the political winds from the right are blowing. But many also come to admire the quality of the posters and the displays.

A poster with well-executed Chinese characters always pulls a crowd, even if it simply repeats sentiments expressed by many other posters, because calligraphy is still admired here. A few posters, in fact, seem to have been put up by some unappreciated calligraphers anxious to display their work to the public even if they cannot risk signing their own names.

On many posters are intricate poems

written in the classical Chinese style. Basically they express political sentiments similar to those in the first posters put up with high-level backing but, again, this is secondary. The important thing is that frustrated poets, particularly those who will not write the doggerel that often appears in People's Daily, have a brief opportunity to anonymously show their stuff before the curtain comes down again.

The other night a Western diplomat who is well versed in Chinese literature walked along the fence at Tien An Men reading the calligraphic poems and pronouncing a few of them "superb."

The appearance of a large collection of poems, collected during the anti-radical demonstrations last April, raises the possibility that there are underground presses operating in Peking. The poems are mimeographed or printed in folio form, that is, as pages for a book.

Not all the poems are art, nor are all the poster essays elegant. There are artful and political bores in China, too, and some of the essays are maudlin, initiaive, cliché-ridden, and just plain dull. One often observes Chinese people at the square glancing briefly at a poster essay that lacks political interest and artistic verve and then remarking impatiently in their friends, "That one's not interesting. Let's read the next one."

Spain swings open door to the East

By Joe Gundelman

Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
Spain has launched a major "opening to the East."

In recent weeks, it has established full diplomatic relations with Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Poland. Other East European countries are expected to follow, and relations with the Soviet Union will likely be announced soon.

Formal Spanish-Soviet relations ended since General Franco won the 1936-39 civil war, since the Soviet Union backed the Spanish Republic. During World War II, Franco's blue division of "volunteers" fought alongside the Nazis on the Italian front. East Europe's changed post-World War II political complexion ended Spain's longstanding ties with countries there.

Many of these countries originally planned to wait until Spain's upcoming elections before resuming relations. But various factors, analysts say, caused an acceleration of this timetable:

• The Soviet Union and East Europe need Spain for this summer's conference in Helsinki, which is to review progress under the 1975 Helsinki declaration on European cooperation and security.

So far, all signs point to a heated East-West controversy at Helsinki over human rights.

The communist countries recall Spain's uncompromising role at Helsinki and hope it might play a similar, tactfully supportive role at the re-view conference.

• King Juan Carlos now is accepted by most of Spain's political forces, including the banned Communist Party, which has a "true" with



Basque fishermen: their catch may feed Russians

By a staff photographer

the government and seems well on the way toward legalization. The King's trips to the United States, France, and Latin America also have won widespread acclaim abroad.

• There is a diplomatic "bandwagon" effect. No country wants to be the last to establish relations with post-Franco Spain.

• Most importantly, strategically vital Spain lies on the brink of decisions which could give it an increasingly important future role. Within the next few years, probably will enter NATO and the European Common Market. In addition, Spain's influence extends to Latin America and the Arab world.

Spain has enjoyed limited, lucrative trade ties with East European countries for some time, beginning with Romania in 1967.

But till now the only communist countries with full relations with Madrid have been Cuba, China, and East Germany. Cuba's ties were strictly due to "Hispanidad" (Spanishness), not ideology. And East Germany suspended ties after General Franco executed five convicted terrorists in September, 1975. That relation is expected to resume soon.

The long-standing Spanish-Soviet controversy over 500 tons of gold transferred from the bank of Spain to Moscow on the collapse of the

Spanish Republic in 1939 now is being underplayed. The first Spanish-Soviet trade agreement in 1972 specified that Spain does not surrender its claims to the gold. But, nonetheless, the issue will no longer bar relations.

Analysts say relations with the East open up "enormous possibilities" for Spain's ailing economy. Spain could find new markets for its shoes, textiles, and agricultural products. Already, one Soviet-Spanish joint company, Sovi-Spanish, is building more than 100 prefabricated fish supermarkets in various Soviet cities. In addition, Spain is building a hotel for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

How U.S. forces Europe to safeguard nuclear power

By David Match
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
The United States holds a key lever in its dealings with West Germany over methods of preventing misuse of exported nuclear technology. West Germany must have enriched uranium for its light-water nuclear reactors, and it now obtains between 70 and 80 percent of its supply from the United States.

West German Government sources say it

was clear after the recent visit by U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale to Bonn and other European capitals that the Carter administration plans to use not only its full diplomatic

powers toward its goal of preventing nuclear proliferation but if necessary its vital power of control over enriched uranium.

Washington and Bonn are presently discussing West Germany's \$5 billion contract to provide Brazil with nuclear-power plants and with enrichment and fuel-reprocessing plants. The United States wants to see the latter

plants — part of the so-called fuel cycle — operated on a multi-national basis.

Short-term contracts

Another 20 to 30 percent of West Germany's enriched uranium comes from the Soviet Union, but the eminence with the Soviets for enrichment are relatively short term because West Germany does not want to be overly dependent on a Communist country for such essential material.

The supply of enriched uranium is a problem for Western Europe as a whole.

At present only France and Britain produce commercial quantities of enriched uranium, but by no means enough to supply all of Europe.

In 1970 West Germany, Britain, and the Netherlands began a program to develop technology and build plants to enrich more uranium in Europe. (Natural uranium has only .7 percent or seven-tenths of 1 percent of U-235, the isotope of uranium that must be increased to between 2 and 4 percent in fuel for the light-water reactors generally used in Europe — hence "enrichment.")

This bilateral project is in trouble in the Netherlands. That country is a 55 percent partner in the project and the Dutch Social Democratic government is under pressure not to build more nuclear-power stations and also to halt plans to build an enrichment facility at Almelo. This would cut off a future source of enriched uranium that would help make West Germany more independent of the United States.

West Germany plans to build its own enrichment facility but its output would not be enough to meet all of Germany's needs.

Effect of pressure

The American supply pressure also is being felt by Euratom, the European Community's atomic-energy agency. Euratom has not aligned its safeguard methods with those of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as the United States would like it to do. The

Turkish leader warns: shape up or military may intervene again

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul
The President's remarks were taken as an appeal to political parties and leaders to join in efforts to prevent a repetition of the 1971 Army intervention.

There have been signs of increasing anxiety and impatience in military circles about the deteriorating situation.

What worries the Army most is growing violence throughout Turkey.

Mr. Deniro's present coalition government has been unable to cope with the problem, while rightist militants, supported by one of the four coalition partners, have been taking an active role in the spreading of violence.

This was a reminder of the military intervention of 1971, which ousted Premier Suleyman Demirel, replaced his administration with a nonparty government, and proclaimed martial law.

Serious differences within the coalition government, particularly between Mr. Deniro's Justice Party and the pro-religious National Salvation Party, have prevented the administration from taking action on several foreign policy issues.

Public confidence has been shaken in the slow-moving Parliament and shaky government has been decreasing, and worsening economic conditions, including inflation and unemployment, have added to a feeling of frustration.

Newspapers and politicians have voiced fears that the country is moving back to similar conditions.

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The statement by President Fahri Koruturk has increased concern here over the possibility of an intervention by the Army in Turkey's political life.

Afterwards they issued a brief statement which was generally interpreted here as serving notice on Washington that it cannot be nuclear policeman in Europe.

The statement represented a movement toward harmonizing the French-German position and clearly indicated that these close allies agreed that Vice-President Mondale's comments on the subject while he was in Europe were so blunt as to amount to what one newspaper editorial called "interference and jujube."

The two statesmen said they both opposed proliferation of nuclear weapons, but they also believed countries needing nuclear power should go it.

France has signed an agreement with Poland similar to West Germany's with Brazil. Both agreements include the supply of sensitive technology for fuel-processing that could aid these third-world countries in making nuclear explosives. The Carter administration wants to put all fuel technology under international control.

Europe

New political role for Irish churches

By Jonathan Harris Jr.
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Irish churchmen both Protestant and Roman Catholic and in both Northern Ireland the Irish Republic, are beginning to play an active role in politics.

They have widespread backing from the North's disenchanted politicians, who have had no political forum since the reintroduction of direct British rule of the province five years ago.

They also have support from the government of the Irish Republic.

The politicians hope that the churchmen will break what is seen as a political deadlock.

Irish Government spokesmen in Dublin charge that a critical political vacuum now exists thanks to Britain's "benign neglect" in Northern Ireland. Dublin feels strongly that urgent British action is necessary - beginning with a reaffirmation that the North can regain its own administration only if it is based on institutionalized power-sharing at the top between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Dublin welcomes the support this demand has among increasingly vocal churchmen.

Critics attack the clerics for meddling in temporal matters. But the attack is based more on past history than the present situation. Speaking from the Irish Senate's back benches, Sen. Noel Browne condemned what he termed the process of total mind control during the last 50 years exercised by the Irish Catholic bishops in the republic through their manipulation of our educational system and censorship laws."

The Roman Catholic Bishop who has been most outspoken recently, Dr. Cahal Daly, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, welcomes such open criticism, saying it is better than indifference toward the churches.

Last month Dr. Daly sharply criticized Britain for allowing what he called a dangerous political vacuum to develop in Northern Ireland. Since then he has vigorously advocated joint Protestant-Catholic action to overcome common problems and build a peaceful Irish society north and south of the border.

The Church of Ireland (Episcopal) has entered the political fray with a report echoing many of Dr. Daly's criticisms of British Government policy.

The report was widely quoted in Southern Irish newspapers as blaming Britain for an unpardonable and disastrous failure to act positively in Northern Ireland. Editorials declared that by remaining aloof Britain increased the risk of chaos and terrorist rule.

Newspapers in the North noted that the report criticized the Irish Republic for failure to produce "a positive, realistic, and honest approach."



Credit: The Church of Ireland's Archibishop Dr. Buchanan

France: austerity pays off

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

France's "Barre plan" of economic austerity - named for its author, Premier Raymond Barre - has had considerable success in its first four months of operation.

It is likely to give President Giscard d'Estaing and his governing majority a boost in next month's nationwide municipal elections, whose outcome will influence public confidence and the vote in parliamentary elections scheduled for a year later.

But economists warn that the plan, aimed at fast results, has left the economy still on an unstable footing.

"It may be useful if it stops bad, inflationary behavior," said a leading analyst here, "but six months, one year, two years, those problems may return."

Mr. Barre put it somewhat more optimistically in a recent interview: "We have broken the inflationary mentality. . . . but we must avoid feeling triumphant. We must continue the program in order to get at the very roots of inflation."

After freezing most prices from October through December, the Barre plan imposed firm 6.5 percent wage and price increase guidelines for 1977. The government wants wages to increase no faster than prices, breaking the established practice under which workers in government-owned industry received at least a 2 percent yearly increase in buying power. That part of the plan infuriated even moderate unions.

While unemployment has remained high, inflation has plummeted under the price freeze. In addition, in January the government reduced the 20 percent value-added tax - a kind of sales tax on virtually everything.

That is expected to keep price rises in the first part of the year within Mr. Barre's guidelines. Eventually, however, increased oil prices and the delayed effects of the price freeze are expected to push prices back up again this year.

Left-leaning economists argue that no results will be lasting until society accepts basic changes, and, surprisingly, the government agrees. The two disagree on whether the changes are being carried out.

Economists say that what is needed is a streamlining of France's cumbersome distribution and services system.

"I once did a study on an item which cost seven francs when it left the factory," says an independent expert. "When it reached the store, it cost 50 francs."

"I am convinced it is small, inefficient enterprises, in industry, trade, commerce, and services, who are responsible for inflation now," says another economist. "The left criticizes Mr. Barre for not doing more about structural problems, but they say they also want to protect the small, neighborhood-based business."

Although France's balance of payments deficit appears to be growing less rapidly now, economists say that problem also is hard to overcome. France buys many basic machine tools from West Germany. Moreover, French businessmen have tended to be more interested in domestic areas than in establishing new foreign markets.

After initial resistance, businessmen have

begun supporting the Barre plan, apparently in hopes of keeping salary increases down. While no one expects the 6.5 percent wage-price guidelines to be maintained, business and government are hoping to keep increases to a percent - almost two points down from 1976.

Independent economists say that private investment and public confidence seem to be less responsive. Political divisions in the government, rumors of early elections, and government popularity ratings continue to decline.

"Economic cosmetics" are not longer enough, a prominent East-bloc intellectual and party official remarked in a recent conversation. "Now it is a matter of political reforms."

One of the union's secretaries, who generally upholds official policy, replied that no fewer

Soviets fight shoddy workmanship with a bonus

By David K. Wills
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Lvov, U.S.S.R.

At first glance the cheerful woman using a green eight-ton press to stamp out black patent-leather uppers for children's shoes looks typical of the endless rows of workers on the shoe factory floor.

But she is in fact a wide-smocked symbol of what Western economists say is one of the most urgent and necessary experiments to be homed in the Soviet Union since World War II: the drive to improve, not just the quantity of goods produced, but also their quality.

The drive is one of the basic themes of the current economic plan, which runs through 1980. And much of it started here in the western Ukraine, close to the Polish border.

Alexandra Alexeyevna Abramova slides pieces of leather so expertly under the thumb-thump-thump of her press that she already has met her 1977 and 1978 targets and is working on 1979. This boosts her monthly wage of 100 rubles (821) by 50 percent to 250 rubles, or \$337.50.

She also receives a "quality bonus" of 50 more rubles (867.50) a month. Never, she says with a wide smile, has a single one of her uppers been rejected.

Twenty rubles (821) of her monthly bonus comes from the right to have her own personal stamp (No. 801), which she proudly uses to mark her work.

A sign on her machine proclaims this wife of a chauffeur for tourists and mother of a 17-year-old son the champion cutter of the "progress" factory. One of the largest factories in the country, it turned out 14 million pairs of shoes last year.

Such bonuses are just one of the methods being used to boost quality. Others include more automation, greater use of Soviet-made computers to plan and run production lines; a

stress on newer styles and techniques; a greater awareness of what other countries are doing; and special targets, standards, competitions, and bonuses for manager, designers, and engineers.

The experiment started here in Lvov in 1971. A historic city of middle-European charm (it was Polish until 1939), Lvov has a number of large factories producing motorcycles, buses, and color television sets (as well as shoes) that are useful for trying out new ideas.

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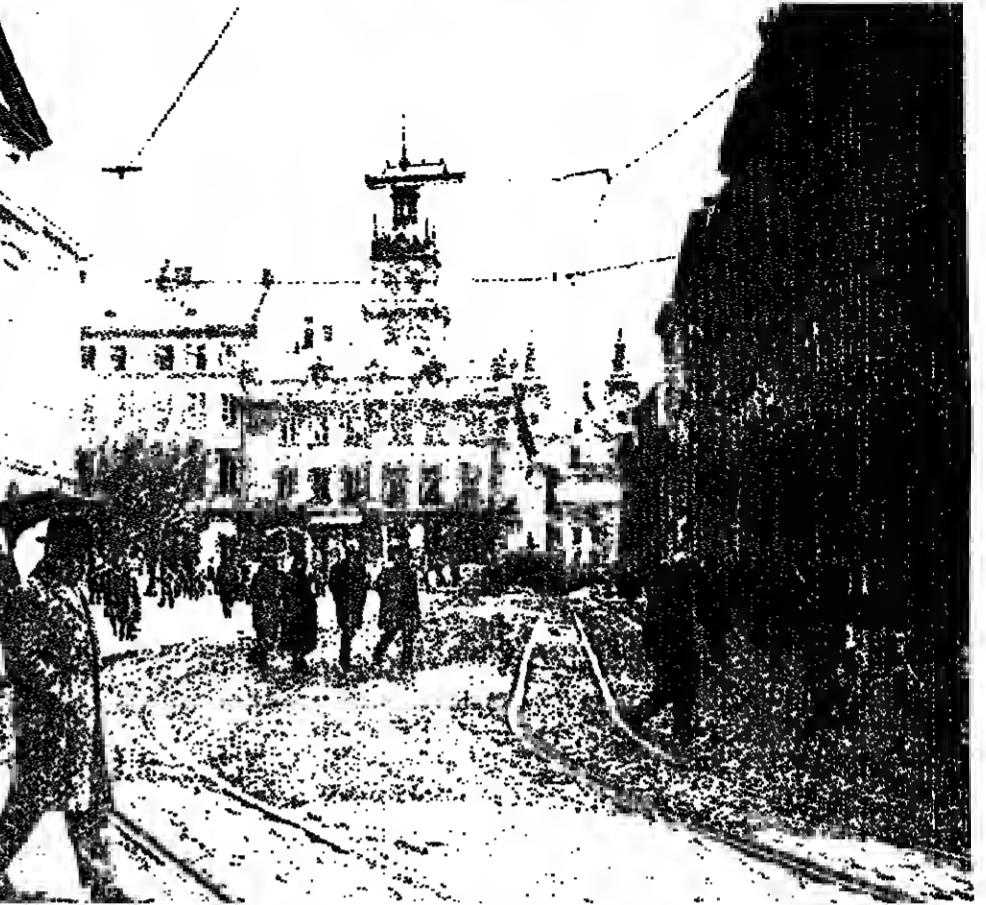
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By Charlotte Balkowski

Lvov gives its name to an industrial experiment

In the "Electron" color TV factory, the air thick with quality control talk. Computers made in Soviet Armenia flash daily and monthly production totals in green and blue - and below-target ones in red. Two of the three major assembly lines allow teams of workers to unload TV chassis from moving belts and work at their own speed - faster teams benefit, but they must meet quality standards as well.

Director Stepan Petrovsky described the wages of one set adjuster, 150 rubles (\$302) as a basic monthly salary, 40 rubles (\$81) in combined quantity and quality bonuses, 10 percent more a month for being a "top quality" worker, an additional 10 percent for having virtually all of his work pass inspection at first try, and yet another 10 percent as a year-end bonus.

The "Electron" factory came closest of all the plants a touring group of 24 Western journalists saw to Western-style computer technology and detailed quality control. Mr. Petrovsky has been asked to build a TV factory in Cuba.

Previous incentives for volume of production have been retained. A state "quality sign" is still awarded to above-average products.

Officials here concede they are still behind the West in quality control. They have to plan the role that competition and consumer taste have performed in other societies. The upgrading will take many years yet, but a start has been made.

Poland grows kinder to protesters

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

Poland's Communist leadership has made two more conciliatory moves to regain public confidence.

One was a hint of greater tolerance for wayward writers, and the other an offer of clemency for workers imprisoned after they staged demonstrations at several factories last summer against proposals to raise food prices drastically.

The clemency plan was announced by Communist Party chief Edward Gierak Feb. 3 at the Warsaw plant where some of the most violent rioting occurred. Several hundred workers there had confirmed public uneasiness about allegations of police excesses in quieting the demonstrations.

What began as protests and appeals by intellectuals and leaders of the Roman Catholic Church on behalf of some 60 jailed workers mushroomed into energetic demands from a wide segment of public opinion over human rights generally, including literary censorship,

restrictions in public life against churchmen, and so on.

The government's decision to try to mollify intellectual feeling emerged at a meeting of the Warsaw Writers Union shortly before Mr. Gierak's overture to the workers.

Among those present were writers who recently endorsed a letter in which 172 prominent figures in arts and universities rejected official denials and called on the Polish Parliament to conduct a full investigation into the allegations against the police.

Until shortly before, the government seemed headed for serious confrontation with the intellectuals, and the writers meeting was expected to reflect this.

Instead, the meeting passed peacefully, with both sides apparently avoiding provocation and with an evident show of goodwill from the party.

Experienced Western observers in Warsaw say the writers meeting points to an official effort to compromise, possibly with some modification of publishing taboos in return for a cooling off of "oppositional" activity.

"Economic cosmetics" are not longer enough, a prominent East-bloc intellectual and party official remarked in a recent conversation. "Now it is a matter of political reforms."

One of the union's secretaries, who generally upholds official policy, replied that no fewer

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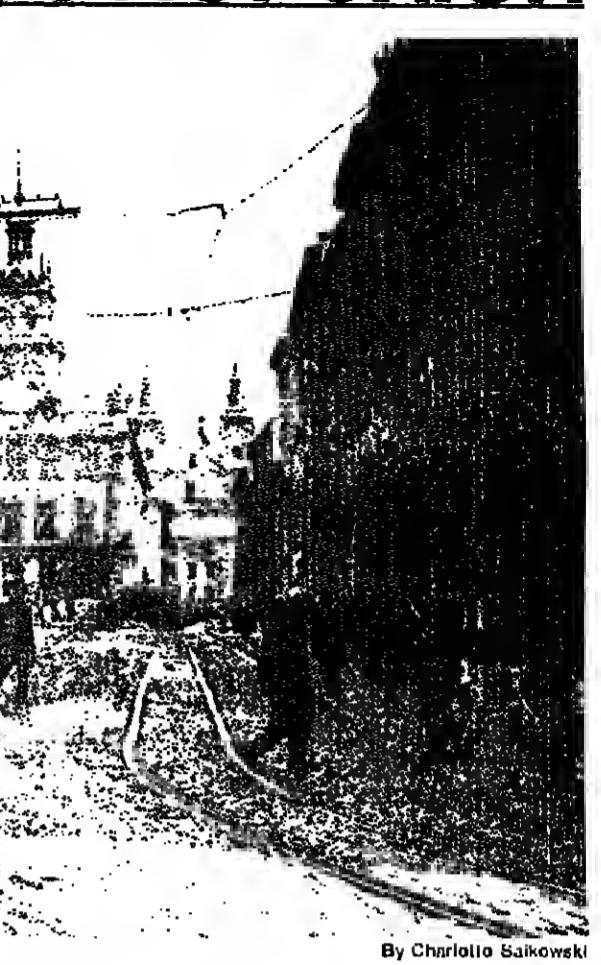
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Soviet Union



By Charlotte Balkowski

In the "Electron" color TV factory, the air thick with quality control talk. Computers made in Soviet Armenia flash daily and monthly production totals in green and blue - and below-target ones in red. Two of the three major assembly lines allow teams of workers to unload TV chassis from moving belts and work at their own speed - faster teams benefit, but they must meet quality standards as well.

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Africa

Anti-Rhodesian guerrillas

Black Africa rallies behind Popular Front

By John Borrell
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lusaka, Zambia

The battle lines in the black-white struggle in Rhodesia have been sharpened by the decision of the liberation committee of the 48-member Organization of African Unity (OAU) to recognize and support the militant Patriotic Front.

The decision, made at a six-day meeting of the committee in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, gives the externally based Patriotic Front a mandate for its plans to escalate the guerrilla war against Rhodesia's white minority government.

The front is a loose alliance of two long-established Rhodesian political parties, the Zimbabwe National Union (ZANU) led by former school teacher Robert Mugabe and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) led by burly Joshua Nkomo.

The liberation committee's decision will make it difficult for other black Rhodesian factions to reach separate agreements with Ian Smith's government or establish a power base among the guerrillas.

"It's now a straight fight between us and Smith," one jubilant official of the Patriotic Front said after the meeting. "The other factions have been effectively isolated."

Representatives from the rival factions led by the Rev. Ndabandzi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa conceded that things had not gone too well for them at the committee meeting.

"We got them to water down the resolution and reject a Nigerian proposal to have us de-recognized," a Muzorewa official said. "But they've made it clear that all will only come to us through the Patriotic Front. And we know what that means."

The committee's decision, almost certain to be ratified at a meeting of Africa's foreign

ministers later this month, represents something of a victory for the front-line African states — Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Angola, and Tanzania.

The front-liners decided at a meeting last month to give their full "political, material, and diplomatic support" to the Patriotic Front. Clearly their move was designed to prevent Mr. Smith from capitalizing on African ill-will.

The block leader generally credited with the most internal support is Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council.

But Bishop Muzorewa has been refused access to the guerrilla camps by the front-line African leaders. Consequently he has no external military force to augment his internal support.

The Bishop, undoubtedly influenced by the front-line endorsement of the Patriotic Front, has refused to negotiate independently with

Mr. Smith. His reluctance to do so is certain to be further influenced by the decision of the liberation committee.

The secretary-general of the OAU, William Elteki-Alhouni, says that if Mr. Smith does negotiate an internal settlement it will be unacceptable to Africa. "In other words," he said in an interview after the committee meeting, "the war will go on with our full blessing and support."

However, although it has Africa's backing, the Patriotic Front faces many problems that make a rapid escalation of the war unlikely. The two parties belonging to it have serious long-standing differences, and the union is still tenuous, particularly in terms of military cooperation.

The effectiveness of the guerrillas also has been blunted by recent Rhodesian Army raids on camps in Mozambique and by the generally high casualties inflicted by the Army.

Afrikaner women untangle red tape for blacks

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

The queue of blacks was much shorter than usual outside Sheena Duncan's place of work.

There had been a bomb scare that morning (an increasingly common although unpublicized occurrence in Johannesburg), and six police cars were parked in the street outside the building where the Black Sash has offices.

Many blacks who might have come to Black Sash for advice on bureaucratic problems had turned around and left when they caught sight of the police cars, said Mrs. Duncan, who is the organization's president. After the riots in the black townships of South Africa last year, blacks dislike the sight of police more than ever.

The Black Sash, or Die Swart Sop in Afrikaans, is a

women's organization that gives aid to blacks who have difficulty untangling the numerous laws used to control their movements. It has offices in seven cities.

Fewer women volunteer to work at Black Sash now than when it was organized 21 years ago, but many of those who do are experts in the intricacies of South Africa's pass laws, which are used to enforce apartheid, the policy of separation of the races.

Black Sash women also are experts in treating people as equals. By their examples they could well give lessons to less-experienced white women who are beginning to realize their awkwardness in trying to relate to blacks.

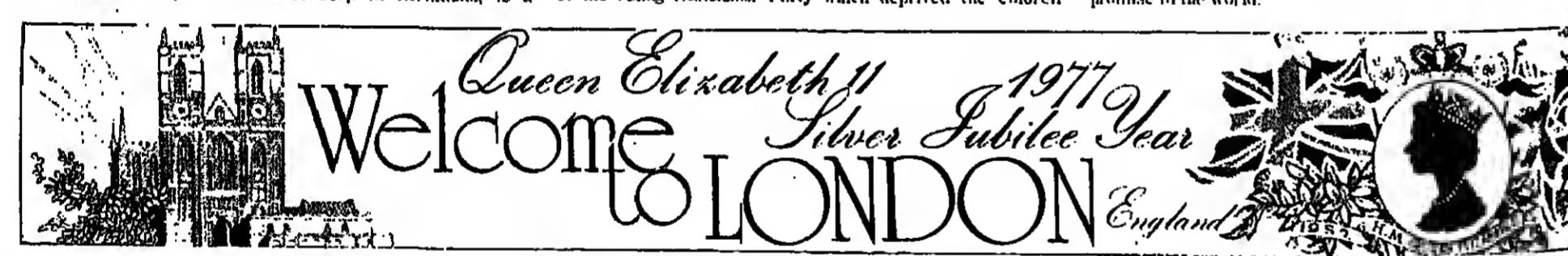
Black Sash began in 1955 with a nationwide protest (by women wearing black sashes) over the political manipulations of the ruling Nationalist Party which deprived the Colored

mixed-race people of their right to vote. In recent years Black Sash has tried to apply pressure on the government to end the secessions.

Since the Johannesburg Black Sash office was established in 1961, about 20,000 people have come for assistance.

When asked if she thought the government intended to move away from racial discrimination as South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations promised in 1971, Mrs. Duncan shook her head no.

She said that there are some issues — such as women in rural areas being allowed in legitimate circumstances to live with their husbands — which the government could resolve merely by directive, that is, without legislation. But because the government is not taking these easy steps, Mrs. Duncan says she sees no hint of a desire to fulfill the UN ambassador's promise to the world.



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Ethiopian coup could muddle the map of Africa

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Aman Adhoni, was killed on orders of other members of the junta.

This month's killings leave Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam as top man. He has long been considered the most powerful and ambitious man in the Dergue. It is possible that an attempt by fellow officers (including Gen. Teferi Bent) some weeks ago to elicit his wings lies behind what happened Feb. 3.

Colonel Mengistu may be top man now, but the Dergue as a whole remains in deeper trouble than at any time since the late Emperor Haile Selassie established the central authority of the Amhara people throughout his empire.

2. Once any such breakup began, Ethiopia's neighbors might seek to change the map of Africa to their advantage. In the process, the Soviet Union could get an ever bigger foothold in the strategically placed Horn of Africa. (Moscow already has the use of military facilities in the capital, Addis Ababa.)

3. A worsening of the situation in Eritrea, where a well-armed and determined separatist movement has long been fighting to take the province out of Ethiopia and establish it as an independent state.

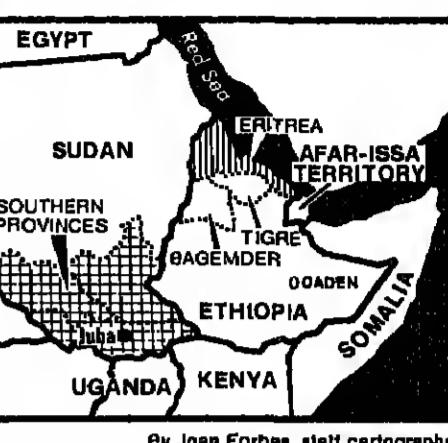
4. Military challenges in the provinces of Tigre and Bagemder, which lie between the Sudanese border and Eritrea. In Tigre, the revolt is led by the Marxist-influenced Tigre Popular Liberation Front and in Bagemder by the Ethiopian Democratic Union (whose sup-

porters include traditionalists and Ethiopian politicians in exile).

• Renewed hostility from the Sudanese Government of President Jaafar al-Nimeiry, with whom the Dergue has been trading protests and threats in recent weeks. The Dergue is outraged at General Nimeiry's resumed support of the Eritrean separatists in Sudan's southern provinces but is currently helping former Sudanese Prime Minister Saadik al-Mahdi in his attempts from outside to bring General Nimeiry down.

• Continuing hostility from the Government of Somalia, long suspected of waiting for an opportunity to absorb the Somal-populated Ethiopian province of Ogaden and the mainly Somal-populated French Territory of Afars and Issas. The latter is due to become independent later this year — and Ethiopia and Somalia both covet it. The territory's capital and port, Djibouti, is Addis Ababa's only maritime outlet.

If Djibouti came under the control of the Soviet Union, already a client of the Soviet Union, Moscow would gain a wider strategic advantage at the narrow controlling the entrance to the Red Sea. These narrowings are the southern approach both to the Suez Canal and to Israel's

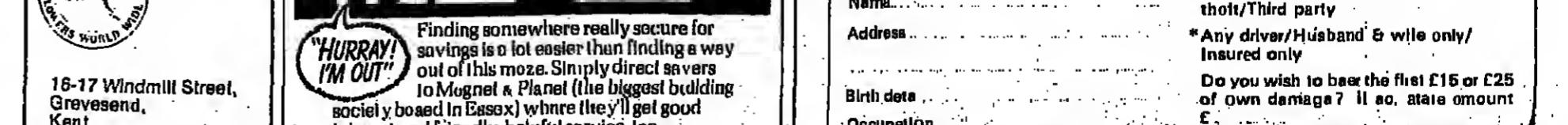
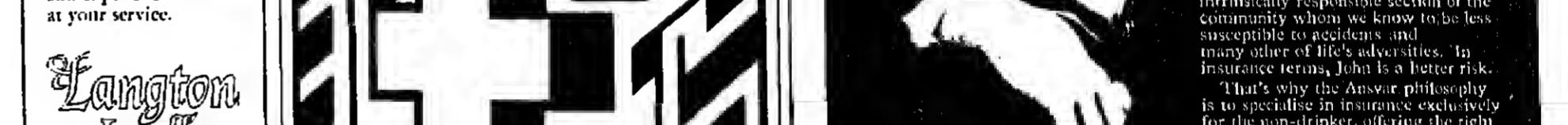


By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

only southern maritime outlet of Eritrea.

Simultaneously, Moscow would get a much bigger area of friendly real estate in the Horn of Africa, the promontory into the Indian Ocean astride superanker routes between the oil-rich Persian Gulf and the petroleum markets of Western Europe and North America.

Consequently what is happening in Ethiopia has considerably more than local implications — particularly since the United States has been one of the chief suppliers of oil to the Dergue, as it was to the Emperor before.



Asia

China frowns over its out-of-date arsenal

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
• 1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
Members of China's large but backward military-industrial complex have been meeting in Peking, apparently grappling with such questions as modernization and the relationship between the economy and the armed forces.

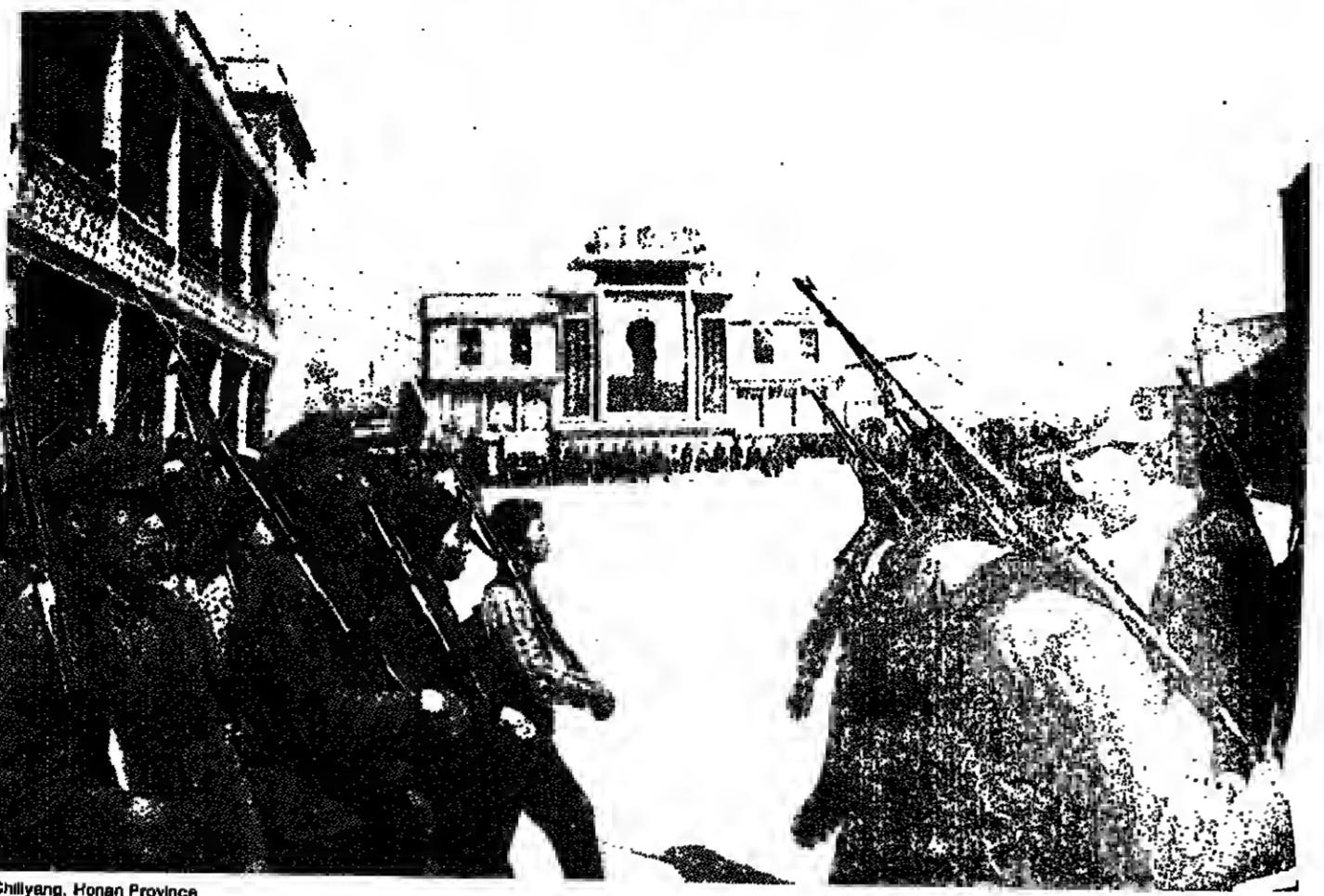
The existence of four separate but related conferences – attended by representatives of the armed forces, defense industries, and the research and development sector – was revealed by the official press last weekend when it reported that Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other leaders had met the delegates.

Foreign observers here think the conferences can be tied closely to the major one on industry that will be held this spring to help determine economic strategy for the remainder of the decade. That conference will deal in part with such issues as the proportion of economic resources to be given to defense-related industries, which run the gamut from transportation to computers.

At least two of the current meetings (and conceivably all four of them) focused on the outmoded Chinese air defense and ways to improve them. The press report described the first, and possibly most important, meeting as "the national conference on people's air defense." The second was described as "a meeting of leading cadres of the enterprises under the third ministry of machine building." Diplomats here say this ministry is responsible for defense plants that manufacture airplanes, probably including the engines and possibly including missiles.

The meetings concerned with air defense could have taken up the question of a new military airplane, something some foreign observers have been expecting. China apparently cut back drastically on its production of outmoded fighter planes early in this decade but then agreed in December, 1975, to buy Rolls-Royce Tengs, which apparently can be fitted only on a completely new aircraft.

The other two conferences, called by the armed forces and the science and technology commission for national defense, were described as "a discussion meeting on planning



Chinese militia — Peking wants it in step with the times

and a meeting on scientific research and development." Activity around some of the Peking hotels indicated that one or more of the meetings began about a month ago and concluded after Chairman Hua received the delegates.

Publicizing meetings such as these is highly unusual and seemed to be yet another indication since the purge of the radical "gang of four" last October that the Chinese military establishment is tilting away from the "people's war" concept of Mao Tse-tung and toward putting increased emphasis on military modernization. It never has been an either-or proposition, since even Chairman Mao himself endorsed the concept of modernization. However,

how far China will tilt toward putting more reliance on modern military technology and less on sheer manpower probably will continue to be a live issue for decades to come.

Foreign analysts are virtually unanimous in their opinion that China's basic military posture vis-à-vis the Soviet Union will remain defensive for the foreseeable future and will continue to rely to a great extent on a large supply of manpower in the Army and militia and to a lesser extent in a relatively small nuclear arsenal.

What is at issue, however, is the conventional military sector, which lies between the hot soldier and nuclear bombs. Foreign

military experts who have recently visited China have declared that its defense strategy is inadequate because the armed forces do not have the sort of conventional weapons that would slow down and raise the cost of certain types of invasions by the Soviet Union.

Some observers here think demands are growing within the Chinese military for the development of new aircraft and missiles and improved artillery that can counter modern tanks and planes. This demand for more emphasis on military hardware and perhaps less on man power was alluded to by former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in his alleged remark that modern warfare is fought with steel.

Mr. Ram's breakaway: a boost for Indian's opposition

By Mohan Ram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

The dramatic decision of Jagjivan Ram to quit his government post and, with five key followers, to set up a new political party to fight Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the Indian elections next month is having these effects:

• It has given the morale of the political opposition a major boost.

• It underlines tensions inside Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party and plays havoc with her prospects for a landslide victory at the March 16 to 20.

• It almost certainly heralds a post-election shakeout in the Congress Party, including two recently deposed chief state ministers, H. N. Bajrangbhai Patel of Uttar Pradesh and Mrs. Nan-

dini Salputra of Orissa, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous of India's 25 states and has been the power base of each of its prime ministers.

The dimensions of the crisis triggered by the former minister of food and agriculture are not yet clear. But his full identification with the opposition (now including Mr. Ram and his followers) has narrowed its focus down to just one issue – the emergency – the Congress Party will find itself on the defensive. The Congress Party then figure at least to sympathize with opposition demands that the emergency be stopped, even if they do not vote out openly and join the Ram forces.

Those backing Mr. Ram in his new venture, to be called Congress for Democracy, include

two recently deposed chief state ministers, H. N. Bajrangbhai Patel of Uttar Pradesh and Mrs. Nan-

Thai anti-guerrilla tactics stir controversy

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand

Some Thailand Government experts of counterinsurgency are disturbed over a new experiment with "free fire" artillery zones that are supposed to help rai southern sections of the country of Communist guerrillas, according to reports circulating here.

The practice has been criticized as "creating more Communists than it kills."

In practice, a free-fire attack is launched after leaflets announcing it have been distributed. Civilians are warned in these leaflets to stay clear of the target area, and anyone found there afterward is assumed to be a guerrilla.

Some observers see the free-fire approach as one way for understrength and under-

equipped Thai forces to appear to get results without incurring the casualties that likely would be caused by booby traps, and ambushes if more selective means were used against the insurgents.

It is noted that only 0,000 to 8,000 troops out of the overall Thai Army of 120,000 men are stationed in the troubled south, and of that number only about 800 are available for actual fighting – against 1,000 or more elusive and highly mobile insurgents.

The government forces are under pressure to show that the new government in Bangkok means business. But persons knowledgeable on military affairs say that it is questionable whether those killed in the "free fire" operations are Communists – as claimed by the government – or innocent farmers and timber-gatherers who are caught in the wrong place at the wrong time.



Jagjivan Ram: Gandhi's challenger

United States

Winter's record: parched West and deep-frozen East

By Brut Kneikerhimer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sun Francisco

While much of the nation's weather-watching is focused on troublesome snowdrifts east of the Rockies, a persistent drought in northern California and the Pacific Northwest has:

- Families in Marin County, just north of here, under local orders to cut back on water use.

- Officials in Oregon and Washington concerned about the threat of forest fires and the possibility logging operations may have to be curtailed next summer.

Legislators in California's state capital are considering bills which would:

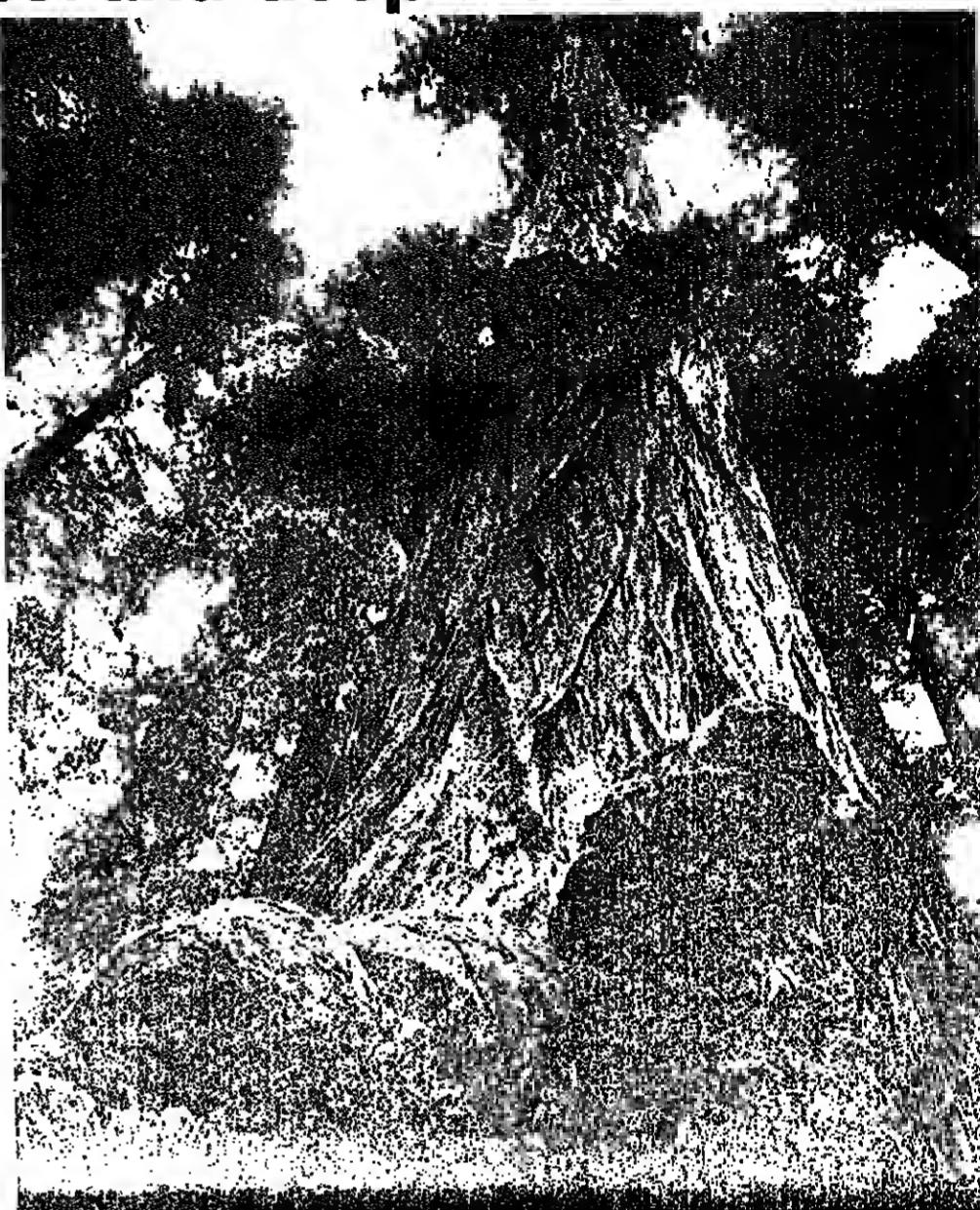
- Authorize up to \$35 million for water-saving devices such as low-flow shower heads for all Californiaans.

- Increase state loans to local water agencies hardest hit by the drought (23 counties have declared drought emergencies).

- Encourage research into ways to recycle household water. Since 42 percent of all household water is used to flush toilets, much water could be saved by placing either bricks or a plastic bottle filled with sand in the back of toilet water tanks, some officials say.

But just 15 percent of all water used in California is used for households – with most going for crop irrigation and for cattle. It is here that the most serious problems remain. Reservoirs are down to one-quarter their normal level, and the current drought highlights persistent questions about how California ought to planing for its future water needs.

Meanwhile, weather reports do not bring good news. The National Weather Service forecasts continued below-average rainfall for northern California and the Sierra Nevada areas. Ironically, southern California, with its reservoirs already full, is expecting more rain than normal for this time of year.



Drought threatens the towering redwoods of Northern California

Mayor Daley's heir: a chip off the old block for Chicago:

By Michael J. Cattan
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The Chicago Democratic machine this week publicly endorsed the nominee it had backed earlier behind closed doors – Michael A. Bilandic – for a special election to replace the late city boss, Richard J. Daley.

The man they chose, now interim Mayor, is much like the early Richard Daley before – according to some observers – myth turned him into the feisty Chicagoan into something of a national urban folk figure.

Mr. Bilandic "is not a charismatic figure," says Milton Rakove, Daley historian and pro-

fessor of political science at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle campus.

"He's a workhorse, like Daley was," Professor Rakove says. "He lives those 16, 17, 18-hour workdays. He knows the budget, the business leaders. People forget, only in his later years did Daley acquire charisma. The organization will carry the vote for Bilandic, too. Daley didn't get elected by running around talking to the press."

The choice of Mr. Bilandic by the Chicago members of the Cook County Democratic Committee for the April 19 primary answers three key questions about the Daley succession:

- Mr. Daley's dual titles of Cook County

party chairman and Chicago Mayor have been split, weakening the total patronage leverage that can be applied by one man in City Hall. Power will likely flow to younger adherents in the City Council, observers say. City decision-making will likely become more open.

- Nonetheless, party discipline remains as tight as under Mayor Daley himself. Mr. Bilandic, in the well-orchestrated party draft, won 47 of 48 voting committee votes. Blacks, Italians, Germans, Irish, and Poles all united behind Mr. Bilandic, a Croatian and former alderman from Mr. Daley's 11th Ward. The Democratic minority and ethnic leaders abandoned their own candidates to support him.

- In a surprisingly overt gesture of support,

Robert Atwood, chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago, appeared before the slate-makers in second the Bilandic nomination, signaling that business stands behind the Democrats again as it has for most of the past four decades. Less surprisingly, labor leaders also stood in line to pass to Mr. Bilandic the allegiance they had given to Mr. Daley for 21 years.

Mr. Bilandic must clear some hurdles on the way to winning the April primary and the June 7 election. He has a bland public image and he is not married. An anticipated marriage by the bachelor this spring would provide the kind of nonissue, nonpolitical spectacle that landy-loving Chicagoans do on.

Vice-President Walter P. Mondale: on top of the power heap

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Walter F. Mondale is already on his way to becoming the strongest Vice-President in U.S. history – simply because he is working closely with the President on high-priority subjects – knowing, of course, that Mr. Mondale is working closely with the President and that whatever they discuss with him, he will be bringing to the attention of Mr. Carter.

The essence of this unprecedented relationship is, in Mr. Jordan's words, "the close relationship of the two men – and the deep, trust the President has in his Vice-President."

Mr. Jordan described Mr. Mondale's role now as "the President's chief adviser and helper on basic and significant problems."

"I feel I have two bosses," political aide Hamilton Jordan told a group of reporters over breakfast Wednesday, "the President and the Vice-President."

Some members of Congress have noted this

new high-flying Vice-President and pointed out that Mr. Mondale's position of power comes only at the sufferance of the President and will only last as long as Mr. Carter wants it to.

One such senior, appearing before this same breakfast forum, said laughingly: "Mondale will be taking some trips and presiding over the Senate, and before long, we'll see that he isn't doing anything more than previous vice-presidents. That's the way it probably will shake down."

But – quite clearly – at this point, Mr. Mondale has had a position carved out for him by the President that puts him right at the top of the power heap – just under Mr. Carter.

And should the close, personal relationship



Mondale: bolstered by Carter trust

United States

How CIA job went to Turner

By Joseph C. Hartshorne
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Adm. Stansfield Turner is expected to get Senate confirmation as the new Director of the Central Intelligence Agency with a minimum of delay and questioning. His qualifications for the job seem so impressive that some observers are wondering why he was President Carter's second, rather than first, choice for that position.

The explanation is reported to be that Mr. Carter had originally envisioned Admiral Turner for the top Navy command, Chief of Naval Operations, which is the dream goal of every U.S. naval officer. The idea of moving him over to the CIA obviously arose out of the crash landing of the original nomination of Theodore Sorenson, a former Kennedy adviser.

The switch in assignments for Admiral Turner will save Mr. Carter a deal of trouble.

The act of Congress which set up the CIA specifically authorized the selection of a director from the military services, active or retired.

Conservatives in Congress have been upset

by what they have seen as too much "softness" on defense matters in the Carter appointments to date. The Sorenson nomination made them edgy and suspicious. In the wake of that admitted political mistake the "hawks" have been taking a second look at Cyrus Vance, the new Secretary of State, Dr. Harold Brown, the new Secretary of Defense, and Paul C. Warnke, the nominee for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. None of the three are "doves," but taken together they make the real hawks uneasy. The Warnke nomination would have been in serious trouble without the Turner nomination to balance it off.

And in effect he has warned his own colleagues in the Navy to avoid "doomsday" assertions when trying to pry extra funds out of Congress. He points out that the damage done by such talk can outweigh the gain from a few extra ships.

In other words, he is a fighting man — but also a thinking fighting man who is no more swayed by parochial service thinking than was Dwight D. Eisenhower. President Carter admires him immensely, even to the point of saying that Admiral Turner "could be the next George Marshall." President Truman regarded General Marshall as the greatest American of his times.

Analysis

has an insatiable curiosity, and who will listen to any idea with open mind.

The quality of his mind is illustrated by a passage from his article in the January issue of Foreign Affairs magazine on the naval balance. Commenting on the tendency to interpret Navy problems in terms of numbers of ships, he wrote:

"That the United States built 122 ships over 3,000 tons in the last 15 years and the U.S.S.R. only 57 as recently reported, has no meaning by itself, other than to refute another set of illogical statistics, such as was recently reported in a respected news magazine, that the Soviet Navy total 3,300 ships and the U.S. Navy 478. This latter comparison requires counting every 75-foot lugboat and barge and comparing it to who knows what."

Forgotten women pilots of World War II

San Francisco

They came from all parts of the country — secretaries, students, socialites — paying their own way to join a wartime experimental group of women spurred by patriotism and the belief that they had talents to contribute in an area traditionally reserved for men.

There were 1,074 Women's Air Force Service Pilots ("WASPs") during World War II, and they flew every airplane and every type of mission (short of actual combat) during a time of critical pilot shortage.

They expected — some say were promised — eventual official military status, with full government recognition and benefits. But the expectation was never fulfilled, and the remaining 850 or so ex-WASPs are fighting for what they feel should be their proper reward and place in history.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) of Arizona, a retired Air Force Reserve major general who flew with the WASPs, recently filed

legislation recognizing their service as a wartime duty and providing GI benefits for WASPs.

The ex-WASPs themselves have scattered all over the United States since they were disbanded in 1944. But they have organized under the leadership of Lee Haydu to form the "Order of Fifinella," named after the little-winged lady gryphon designed by Walt Disney to be the group's insignia.

Mrs. Haydu is annoyed that the recent recruitment of young women as military pilots is portrayed as a first-of-its-kind in the U.S. and is distressed that "my children's friends never even knew we existed."

The WASPs flew every military airplane, including B-29s, "hot pursuit" fighters, and the first jets. They ferried aircraft all over North America, towed targets for live antiaircraft and fighter gunnery, and served as flight instructors for men pilots — flying more than 60 million miles. Thirty-eight were killed on active duty.

"We try to avoid a one-nation viewpoint of the world—to get across that all men, women, and children do live under the same roof...that faraway events can have immediate impact everywhere."

Takashi Oku
Chief European Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor



Takashi Oku is perhaps the most international member of the Monitor staff. Born and reared in Japan and now an American citizen, he has served as the paper's resident correspondent in Hong Kong, Saigon, Moscow, Paris, and now London.

Since college, he has perceptively and sympathetically observed all races and conditions of men. He began his journalistic career with the Monitor in 1964 after graduate work in Harvard. And ever since — except for his three-year stint with the New York Times as Tokyo bureau chief — the Monitor has been enriched by his cultural breadth and international perspective.

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★Talk won't spoil detente

President Carter's press conference statements dealt only with the nonrelationship between restraint in human-rights matters and his intention to push ahead toward arms reduction.

He said that in his opinion his intention to speak out in such matters "can legitimately be severed from our inclination to work with the Soviet Union . . . in reducing dependence on atomic weapons and also in seeking mutual and balanced-force reductions in Europe."

'Collage' not mentioned

Nothing was said about the use of grain sales, or the granting or withholding of export licenses for items of advanced technology, or the granting or withholding of credits as diplomatic bargaining currency. The use of such currency can be linked to concessions — probably more effectively if done behind the scenes rather than on stage, but they do not work in matters involving national security.

The communist countries have never felt that they have to restrain their comments about the social, political, and economic systems in the West in order to do diplomatic business with the West. They denounce the Western systems daily — and their diplomats meet American diplomats without embarrassment or difficulty. This is what it was like between Russia and the West in the days of the czars. It is what it will be like in the Carter era.

The net effect of Mr. Carter's remarks is to open the way for another round of talks about the terms of SALT II. The offer to put both strategic and cruise missiles aside for a possible future SALT III agreement has been made before, but was turned down by Moscow. Possibly the Soviets turned it down on the classic diplomatic ground that there is no point in doing diplomatic business with an outgoing administration.

★Warm tales in cold winter

In Ohio, state Superintendent of Education Martin Essex notes that school districts in the state are showing remarkable self-reliance: making their own private arrangements with local suppliers in the state to keep minimum school programs going, for instance.

President's example
"When Americans saw President Carter in a sweater, in front of a fire, talking about the terms of SALT II, the offer to put both strategic and cruise missiles aside for a possible future SALT III agreement has been made before, but was turned down by Moscow. Possibly the Soviets turned it down on the classic diplomatic ground that there is no point in doing diplomatic business with an outgoing administration.

The winter has also helped people understand that a well-insulated house that may cost \$300 more, could return the \$300 investment during the first winter in reduced fuel bills.

Mr. Rovner sees the winter as basically uplifting for many Americans.

"They saw people take their neighbors into their own homes, or do their neighbors' shopping," Mr. Rovner says. "The response has restored the faith of a lot of people in the generosity of Americans and in their ability to adapt."

Trimming fuel use

Kentucky energy director Damon Harrison says the state's 35 mayors, all state Chambers of Commerce, and county officers are seeking ways to cut fuel use.

As an example of his fellow Kentuckians' efforts to cooperate (not to mention their devotion to basketball), Mr. Harrison observes: "I went to a basketball game Saturday night at Rupp Arena in Lexington. No fuel was used to heat the building, and no one smoked. We heated the building with our 23,000 human bodies — and we won the ball game by 40 points."

In South Dakota, elderly and low-income families are having a difficult time paying their utility bills. Studies there show the Great Plains families are "trading off the cost of fuel for the cost of food," say state officials. One solution: a stepped-up use of reflected workers, at minimum wages, to install insulation in houses of the poor.

But the bad weather's biggest dividend may be the public's heightened alertness to the need for energy discipline and planning.

This past weekend a Minnesota Tribune poll showed 58 percent of those questioned believe the energy shortage is serious. In October, 1975, only 28 percent thought it was serious — and in September, 1974, merely 19 percent were concerned.

These are also reports of a continuing exodus of South African youths into Swaziland and Botswana, some presumably for guerrilla training.

The theory is that under an autocracy of all races (with whites as descendants), the society could gradually change.

The major factor affecting any government strategy is the state of the ailing South African economy. At some point, businessmen argue, South Africa is going to have to provide jobs for the increasing number of unemployed.

If this is not done, "We will have a French revolution," said one prominent businessman.

That is the kind of "war" no amount of weaponry could stop.

★Carter's SALT stand

But at the political level, this concern is still very low key. The official British attitude is that the United States can be trusted to safeguard the interests of its allies in SALT negotiations, because the past record shows full consultation in every stage and President Carter has, if anything, showed himself even more eager than his predecessor to continue this practice. Most other allies show similar confidence — even the prickly French.

The essence of SALT II therefore, is seen as primarily political. SALT II may well represent the end of one phase of superpower arms control negotiations, as some defense experts aver — the phase of limiting countable, verifiable nuclear weapons. Furthermore, from the European perspective, SALT is a negotiation going on exclusively between the two superpowers: it does not directly concern the European allies.

But an early agreement on SALT could in turn improve the atmosphere for long-stalled talks aimed at mutual force reductions in Central Europe — the so-called MBFR talks, which resumed in Vienna early this month.

MBFR talks do directly concern major European allies, with the exception of France, which refuses to participate. MBFR talks go to the heart of American and European concern about the Soviet Union.

Why the allies ask, if Moscow really wants detente, does it continue a qualitative and quantitative buildup in Central Europe of military forces which are already much more numerous than those of the Western allies? Why does it resist force reductions which would bring East-West forces, at least in Central Europe, closer to equality?

A SALT II agreement could turn the spotlight on MBFR, there to highlight new Moscow's basic dilemma: detente, with the economic and political benefits flowing therefrom, or a military buildup sufficient to alarm all the Western allies. It cannot indefinitely have both.

★Saudis rush cheaper oil

About 85 percent of Saudi oil must move out of Ras Tanura in the Persian Gulf, where tanker jellies are sometimes buffeted by winter storms. This kingdom, which holds about one-quarter of the world's oil reserves, actually can produce only as much as it moves out to customers.

Sheikh Yamani reaffirmed Saudi intentions to expand production, but he quoted an earlier statement by the Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Faisal bin Saud, that "demand by customers will determine the decision on actual production."

Contract switching
On the assumption that as much as 20 percent more of the cheaper Saudi oil becomes available, world oil buyers have been reducing purchase contracts from Iran, Kuwait, and

other OPEC members who raised their prices 10 percent.

"Prodigious governments," said Sheikh Yamani, "have made reductions [in production] purely on a decision of buyers. Whether did influence exports elsewhere, too, though not as much as at Ras Tanura." Sheikh Yamani said that so far producers' prices on the world market had not increased even by the 10 percent the OPEC "hawks" had decreed.

Recently, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which follows Saudi price policies, rejected the Qatari oil minister's proposal for an OPEC compromise to end the present two-tier price system. This proposal would have raised Saudi and UAE oil to 10 percent, while cutting out the additional 5 percent increase of the "hawks" scheduled in July.

Emergency meeting sought
Qatar, Kuwait, and other OPEC members indicated they want a new emergency OPEC meeting before the next scheduled one in July to end the price split. "I see no indication of a need for a new conference, but anything can happen," Sheikh Yamani said.

The Saudi Oil Minister said that the total take-over of operations here of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) was close to completion, and "we are now writing the legal language of the agreements." He said, "We feel no pressure about hurrying on this because the agreements will be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1976."

Under the new arrangements, Aramco is expected to become an operator working for the Saudi Government for fixed fees in return for guaranteed long-term oil supplies.

Reports denied
Sheikh Yamani denied published reports that Saudi Arabia had directed the four U.S. "parent" companies of Aramco to sell extra Saudi oil to certain picked British, French, and Italian oil firms.

"We did give Aramco specific instructions to sell the additional oil to old customers in the same percentages they bought before. We ordered elaborate audit procedures to make sure customers pay no higher price," he said. "Of course, we do have the right to tell Aramco where to sell the oil they can't absorb themselves — after all, it is our oil — but so far we haven't done so."

economics

Money in a mess: bold new world system to the rescue

By Jeremiah Novak
Special to

The Christian Science Monitor
In July, 1944, venerable brilliant British economist John Maynard Keynes and a younger American colleague, equally brilliant, strolled over the grounds of the resort hotel at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, explaining to reporters the basics of an about-to-be-born international economic system.

Ironically neither Keynes, who died three years later, nor colleague Harry Dexter White, who committed suicide in 1948 after being charged with treason, lived to see the fruits of their labor — new and revolutionary economic system known as Bretton Woods.

For the system they had begun to piece together in 1942 was to result, over the 27 years of its existence, in a truly altered international economic picture: a world without empires, a world of free trade at nondiscriminatory terms, and an era of material prosperity far greater than any the world had ever known.

But Bretton Woods died in 1971, and until now nothing has taken its place.

Today a new crop of economists, working in an organization known as the Triilateral Commission, is on the verge of creating a new international economic system, one designed by men as brilliant as Keynes and White. Their names are not as well known, but these modern thinkers are as important to our age as Keynes and White were to theirs.

Moreover these economists, like their World War II counterparts, are working closely with high government officials. In this case President Jimmy Carter and Vice-President Walter Mondale. And what is now being discussed at the highest levels of government, in both the United States and abroad, is the creation of a new world economic system — a system that will affect jobs in America and elsewhere, the prices consumers pay, and the freedom of individuals, corporations, and nations to enter into a truly planetary economic system. Indeed, many observers see the advent of the Carter administration and what is now being called the "Triilateral" cabinet, as the harbinger of this new era.

To regulate trade and eliminate discriminatory tariffs, the British and Americans called for the creation of an international trade organization which emerged in 1947 as GATT. The IMF was established to help nations adjust to free trade by providing balance-of-payments financial assistance. And the World Bank was set up to facilitate the movement of capital to war-torn Europe and developing countries.

In the following three decades the IMF, the World Bank, and GATT became the pillars of free nondiscriminatory trade. During this period international exports grew from nearly zero at war's end to over \$400 billion, and allowed nations such as Hong Kong, South Korea, and Brazil to achieve economic growth rates of over 10 percent a year.

To assure a stable free-trade system, the IMF established fixed exchange rates: all currencies were valued in terms of fixed parities with the U.S. dollar, which itself was pegged to Bretton Woods.

The commission has published 13 pamphlets detailing the proposed system: a new IMF, a new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a new General Agreement on Investment, and a new role for the World Bank. Moreover, the commission's scholars call for the creation of new institutions that would regulate resources in the sea, at the poles, and in space. And they call for a new Triilateral Committee that would coordinate the economic policies of Europe, Japan, and the U.S. — to ensure that the industrial nations work together in the new system.

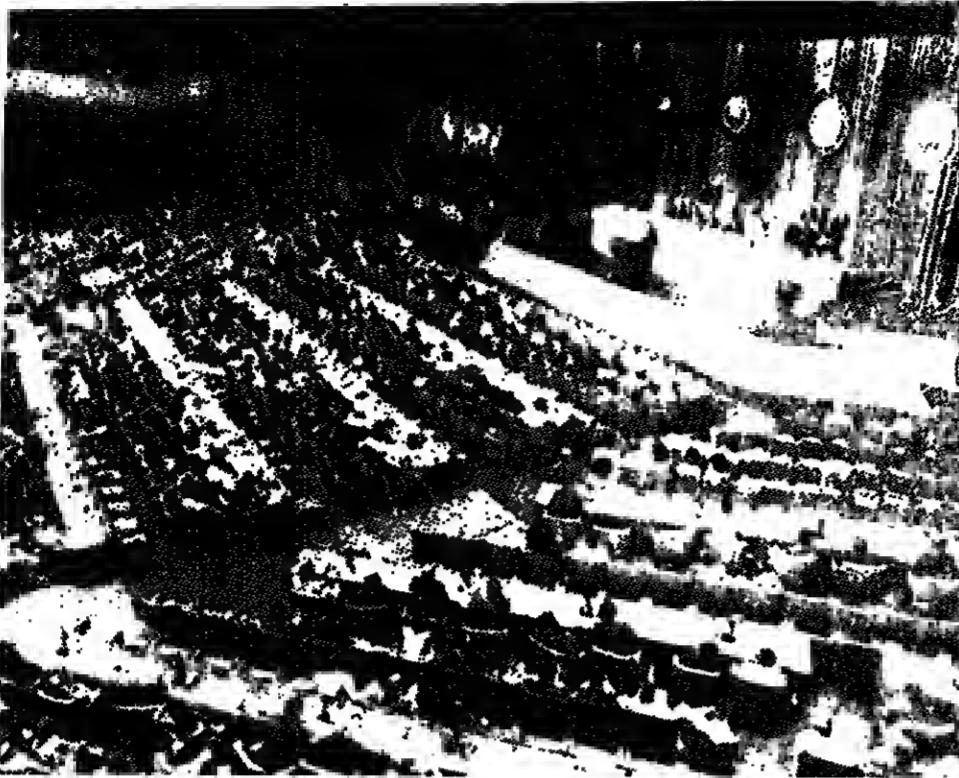
At the heart of the proposal is the restoration of free, nondiscriminatory access to resources and markets. Thus, a renovated General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade would outlaw export controls, such as the OPEC embargo on oil shipments in 1973.

They created at Bretton Woods the framework of the three major world economic institutions: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The institutions which, through their operations, would make possible the postwar trade boom.

Essentially the institutions were created to replace the trading practices of the pre-war period, when the empires of Britain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the United States controlled most world trade by posting imperial tariffs within their empires. These tariffs made it difficult for other nations to sell to countries within the imperial blocs. Seeing that the imperial system could not survive in the postwar era, the architects of Bretton Woods insisted that all empires give up their imperial preferences. The major break came in 1943 when, in exchange for lend-lease, Britain, the largest empire, gave up its restrictive trade practices. This paved the way for a new structure.

The new IMF would also be a "banker of last resort," capable of helping national central banks and multinational banks in times of distress.

In many ways, the Bretton Woods agree-



Joint World Bank and IMF meeting in the Philippines, October, 1978 AP photo

International Monetary Fund and World Bank — key to overhaul of world trade

ments were responsible for the end of imperialism because without imperial preferences, the benefits of empire no longer existed. And the end of empires made possible the rise of 80 new nations and an era of unprecedented international free trade.

And then there are Jimmy Carter and his closest aides — Walter Mondale, Cyrus Vance, Richard Blumenthal, Harold Brown, Michael Cooper, Fred Bergman, and Zbigniew Brzezinski — all of whom are in the present administration, all of whom are members of the Triilateral Commission.

It is because Carter now is President that the ideas of the commission are important — because the members of the commission are working to implement their program. Indeed, Richard Cooper, the new Assistant Secretary of State, traveled to Japan on Jan. 10, to put the finishing touches on a final paper which explains the total outline of their plans.

In essence, the commission has devised a plan to totally renovate GATT, the IMF, and the World Bank. The plan would create a world economic system far different from that of Bretton Woods.

The overall answer is that the world economic system has been failing for years, that even the rich nations are suffering, and that to restore the economies of the West to full health the remains of the Bretton Woods system must be overhauled. To see what this entails, it is necessary to review the years since 1944 to understand what the Carter team is up to.

In the dark days of World War II, the U.S. Government, in league with the British Government, in the persons of men whose names are almost forgotten, devised a plan to regulate postwar trade between nations. Men such as Eddie Bernstein, Will Clayton, John Maynard Keynes, and Harry Dexter White created a new system unlike any that had gone before.

They created at Bretton Woods the framework of the three major world economic institutions: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The institutions which, through their operations, would make possible the postwar trade boom.

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The idea for Bancor is not new. Keynes suggested it in 1944, but it was felt then that the world was not ready for it. Today key Carter administration officials view Bancor as essential to the functioning of a new economic system.

Its membership roster reads like a "Who's Who" in business, labor, and government. There are I. W. Abel and Leonard Woodcock from the

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children

The clown: a walking, talking, one-ring circus

Modern funny man probes his calling

By Gene Langley

BOSTON
The young man in the green and white striped shirt juggled some colored balls, ignoring the axe that bounded into the next room. John Towsen was at it again — performing in the world of the clown.

Its audience this afternoon was select — just one. Me. He was visiting the Monitor offices to talk about the publication of his new book, "Clowns" (Hawthorn Books, Inc., N.Y., \$14.95), and to turn them, for an hour, into a one-ring circus.

"Interest in clowns is growing," he says. "More and more people want to learn about clowning." "Clowns" is all about this happy streak in humanity that has always been with us — time, geography, wars, and rumors of wars notwithstanding.

If you are too serious with a book about clowns, you're probably not a very good clown, and if you laugh and clown around all the time you're not a very good writer.

But John Towsen has roped-danced his way through his book with a good balance of scholarship and fun.

One early clown, according to author Towsen, billed himself as "Prince Grinner, and Jester-in-Chief to the King, whose Cremaginian and Facetiae extraordinary will occupy the Intervals between the Arts." And from those good old days when clowns talked, he quotes a few lines, circa 1850:

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee?
Or a key to the lock of his hair?
Who travels the bridge of his nose?
Cao si in the shade of the palm of his hand?

Mr. Towsen says there were itinerant clowns and acrobats in the Durian states. They were called "delkelstai," which means, "those who put on plays."

In fact, it was after an early career as a child actor that Mr. Towsen came into clowning. He was at New York University in 1973 when he was selected as one of 45 out of 4,000 applicants to attend Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus's clown school in Venice, Florida.

This humor and his love of clowning developed into a desire to catalog the men and events that have shaped clowning's past.

The more grand characters spoke properly. The traditional Chinese clowns included a wide range of types — the dandy, the lazy man, and the country yokel.

So much popular history starts with the Greeks and quickly leads to Chicago, or somewhere. So it is with clowning.

In Burnese "spirit plays," clowns per-



John Towsen: 'Interest in clowns is growing'

By Peter Mailli, staff photographer

The 18th President of the U.S., Abraham Lincoln, liked to laugh. But how unusual he was that his clown friend, Dan Rice, made much more money clowning than Lincoln did as President, we don't know.

Dan Rice was one of the great clowns of the 19th century. A jack-of-all-circus-trades who at times earned \$1,000 a week, he had some outstanding costumes, one of which became the model for Uncle Sam.

A clown's costume, including his made-up face, is his trademark. And Mr. Towsen relaxed into his makeup for our photograph: some white around the eyes, red for the cheeks, special black lines to accent.

"It's harder to draw on a face than on a nice flat paper," he said, by way of rebuke. I guess, to those of us who keep our drawing pretty much to flat surfaces. I had noticed right away his very active face, and I was glad I was not drawing on it.

As he worked on this mobile surface, he talked about his rapport with children, as well as with people of all ages: "Good work appeals to everyone — the intuitiveness, the aliveness, the here-and-now instant fun."

With partner Fred Yockels Mr. Towsen entertains in schools and teaches clowning in the New York state university system. He talks about this in "Clowns."

All sorts of interesting illustrations help his book along.

Photographs tell us so much about their period. These old clowns are barely standing still; they are "on" — walking in built the ringmaster and the audience since ngtan.

I did not know that the three-ring circus is an American invention (if not, an improvement), and that all the old circuses were one-ring, as are those in Europe and Russia today. The latter is much the best arrangement, I think, especially after having had my office turned into one by a working clown.

Later, as John Towsen was cleaning off his makeup with olive oil ("much the best"), I thought I'd try to be a bit scholarly myself and ask him what makes us laugh.

I laughed as I looked longingly at his makeup kit.

Mr. Langley has an abiding interest in things humorous, but he puts his clowns on paper, as a Monitor staff artist.



How to put a smile on a stone face

By Judith Heimann

Use yarn scraps or buttons to add detail. Let your imagination tell you how to decorate each rock. First be sure it's clean and dry. Then decide whether it makes you think of an animal, a flower shape, or whether it would look best with a design painted on it. Smaller rocks may be glued to larger ones to make heads, feet, etc.

One of my favorite gifts from a five-year-old is a large round rock painted bright yellow all over with a "smile" face painted on it in black. That rock has held the papers on my desk for five years, and I still think of the little boy who gave it to me every time I see it.

You will need:

• Rocks

• Acrylic paints (or use tempera paint and shellac the finished product)

• Small brushes

• White glue

• Sign your work with your name or initials, then let your design dry thoroughly.

Use yarn scraps or buttons to add detail.

Trash Can Toys and Games, by Leonard Tudd, London, Penguin Books.

Clothespin dolls are nothing new, nor are paper bags or folded-paper hats, but some of the buildings and such made with paper containers are quite inventive. In the "litho" section there is an Alice in Wonderland doll and a White Rabbit. A cork parachute and a variety of airing tricks make use of these materials.

Jars and bottles are recycled into bottle gardens, a game timer, and a water truck. Plastic containers are used to create a bank, plastic people, and a space station. Tin cans make walkie-talkies and a "returning can" trick.

AFTER BREZHNEV - WHO?

Kremlin
heir apparent:
Ukrainian
Andrei Kirilenko



Tass

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
As television lights glinted from his gray hair and the gold medal on his dark jacket, the man whom President Jimmy Carter may one day face as Leonid Brezhnev's successor adjusted his old-fashioned rimless glasses and launched into a speech at a recent mass meeting in Moscow.

The speech was an important one for the Kremlin (honoring Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan, for whose release from jail Moscow is taking most of the credit). By delivering it, Andrei P. Kirilenko appeared to be deputies for Mr. Brezhnev, thus underscoring his role as heir apparent.

And yet, like most other Kremlin leaders, he is little known to the outside world.

He is thought to be careful, cautious, understated. He has traveled often (to Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East, for example), but never to the United States. The main influences in his life appear to have been aviation engineering, the Communist Party itself, and Mr. Brezhnev, with whom he is said to have close personal ties that go back 30 years or more.

If he does succeed Mr. Brezhnev, who is three months younger, many Western analysts expect him to be a "stopgap" leader rather than a man for the long term. He would probably favor the broad lines of Mr. Brezhnev's own policies. These would include detente with the United States as the Kremlin defines it — talks on arms control and the hope of more trade and exchanges of various kinds, but sustained ideological competition around the world.

Little to draw from

It is difficult to draw an accurate picture of Mr. Kirilenko. Little is known of his private life. He is not often seen in public. Some observers consulted for this article who have lived in Moscow for 30 years say they have never met him personally. He is reported to have a wife, a son, and a daughter.

One of the few stories about him testifies to his determination: As a younger man he apparently had a poor speaking style. He would often pause and use the word "znachit," the Russian equivalent of "you know . . ." or "well . . ." But he must have worked hard and long to improve; today he speaks quickly and accurately.

Mr. Kirilenko is the son of an artisan. He was born in the village of Alekseyovska (then in the Ukraine, now in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic) Sept. 8, 1906. He went to a trade school, learned to be an electrician, then studied at an aviation institute. In the late 1940s he

worked as an aircraft design engineer before switching to full-time work for the Communist Party just before World War II. He is thought to have been unconnected with the purges and repressions of the Stalin era, and is said still to regard Stalin as a major historical figure.

During the war he served in the same 18th Army in the south as Mr. Brezhnev, then was assigned to political overseeing in the aircraft industry.

After the war his career remained tied to Mr. Brezhnev's. In 1950 he succeeded Mr. Brezhnev as head of the local party organization in Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine — the area where Mr. Brezhnev was born and which was his early power base.

In 1955 he took over the Sverdlovsk region for seven years.

Mr. Kirilenko finally rose to candidate (alternate) membership of the ruling Politburo in 1957, but in 1961 he was mysteriously dropped. Six months later Nikita Khrushchev reinstated him — not just as an alternate but as a full member. Details are unknown. It could be that Mr. Brezhnev interceded for him.

Policy plus practice

Today he is one of the handful of leaders who serve both in the Politburo and in the party Secretariat.

He is considered a low-key but efficient administrator, a generalist rather than a specialist tied to any one area. Usually he has substituted for Mr. Brezhnev when the latter has been out of action.

Mr. Kirilenko was given special treatment on his 70th birthday, including an extremely favorable review of his collected works in *Pravda*, the Communist Party newspaper (which stressed his broad experience), and a second "Hero of Socialist Labor" medal (highest civilian award in the nation).

In his acceptance speech for the medal, he seemed to some analysts to be citing his qualifications for succeeding Mr. Brezhnev: "Of the 46 years of my membership in our party," he said, "I have been engaged in party work for 38 of them, including the war years. All these years, wherever I was and with whom ever I was, I have always devoted my strength, experience, and knowledge to serving my party and people."

He also praised Mr. Brezhnev in terms even warmer than usual, calling him "vozhd," or chief, a term rarely used since Stalin's day.

And in a widely quoted remark that might have been intended for himself as well as for his leader, he said that it is "good" that in the Soviet Union, 70 "is only considered middle age."

Will the man who eventually succeeds Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev be a trim, former aircraft engineer from the Ukraine, who looks remarkably like a typical US executive?

And will he be followed by a fat, Great Russian, considerably younger, who is a specialist in grain?

Although nothing can be certain, the best estimates so far of a number of Kremlin-watchers here West, as they look at the man President Carter may have to face, Great Russian, considerably dominant, should step down. He is at both potential successors.



Brezhnev — Soviet leader — addressing Supreme Soviet.

Man for
the future:
grain-grower
Fyodor Kulakov



Tass

Moscow
He was seated, tall and impressive, on the dais in the second row, behind Premier Alexei Kosygin, when the ruling Politburo made one of its rare public appearances at the session of the Supreme Soviet (legislature) last October.

He was again close at hand when Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev received another medal and an embossed sword for his 70th birthday Dec. 19, standing just behind Mr. Brezhnev's left elbow.

He has risen to the Politburo through his expertise on the farm, as an agronomist, in a land where farming is much more difficult and complex than in the United States because of cooler weather, poorer soil, and a lack of investment capital in the past.

In 1950 he became chairman of a regional committee, but on the government rather than the party side. (Usually the road to the top here is through the party ranks.) In 1955 he was appointed deputy minister for agriculture in the R.S.F.S.R.; two years later he doggedly won a degree from an agricultural institute, by mail, at the age of 30.

Breadbasket bureau

In 1959 he rose to be Minister of Grain Products in the R.S.F.S.R. (which produces the biggest harvest of all the republics). Finally he obtained the proper party credentials by becoming party chief of the Stavropol provincial committee in the northern Caucasus in 1960.

Four years later, after apparently impressing his superiors, he came to Moscow as chief of the Central Committee's agricultural department dealing with the republics. In one more year he had risen to the rank of full secretary, in charge of all agricultural policy for the party (and thus of supervising the minister of agriculture on the government side).

Lifted to the Politburo in 1971, presumably by, or with the concurrence of, Mr. Brezhnev himself, he continued in his Secretariat post. He presided over the excellent harvest of 1973 — and rode out the storm over the disastrous crop of 1975. The man to suffer was the then Agriculture Minister Dimitri Polyansky, who lost his post.

Wide horizons

Last year Mr. Kulakov relinquished his agricultural seat on the Secretariat. He now is thought to be a generalist, or is Mr. Kirilenko. Analysts here took this as an upgrading, leaving him free to gain experience in other fields.

If, in fact, he does succeed to the leadership anytime soon, he would be the first of the post-Stalin younger generation to make it. For years Washington analysts have been arguing whether this would help turn the Soviet Union into a society less afraid of the West, and thus more ready for detente — or into one that is more isolationist, proud, and chauvinistic.

The answers will have to wait. So, for the moment, will Mr. Kulakov?

D. K. W.

greatest republic in the Soviet Union — the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.).

He has risen to the Politburo through his expertise on the farm, as an agronomist, in a land where farming is much more difficult and complex than in the United States because of cooler weather, poorer soil, and a lack of investment capital in the past.

And one day, a member of Western Kremlin-watchers believe, this same Russian, with a distinctively broad face and a full head of hair, may step forward into Mr. Brezhnev's shoes as leader of the Communist Party (and thus of the country).

He is Fyodor D. Kulakov, a generation younger than Mr. Brezhnev and the other top leaders today. Fifty-nine on Feb. 2, he is the second-youngest man on the Politburo (the youngest is Grigori Romanov, Leningrad party chief, who will be 54 on Feb. 7), but is the youngest to serve simultaneously on the Politburo and the body that carries out its decisions, the party Secretariat.

Seasoning in agriculture

Like the immediate Kremlin heir apparent, Andrei Kirilenko, Mr. Kulakov has never been to the United States. Nor is much known about him. The kind of leader he might be is still speculation.

His main experience appears to have been domestic affairs in general and in agriculture in particular. He is thought to be close to Mr. Brezhnev.

Western diplomats who have met him say he is poised in the company of foreigners and carries a sense of presence and assurance. Some see in him the type of Russian (as distinct from Ukrainian) leader that the Politburo might well turn to after Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kirilenko, who are both from the Ukraine.

On foreign affairs, Mr. Kulakov seems to be close to the Brezhnev line when he speaks in public — such as a fairly routine address he gave on the eve of the most recent Nov. 7 anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1971. He was chosen to represent the Soviet Union at two recent — and to Moscow, important — party congresses. Both are loyal allies.

Post-Stalin rise

He remains one of the few Soviet leaders (Mr. Romanov is another) to have made his career in the post-Stalin era.

Married with a son and two daughters, Mr. Kulakov was born in 1918 to a rural family in Filitz, now Lugovsk, in the big

financial

Why Finns frown on devaluation

By David R. Francis

Helsinki

Maaili Kupinen, marketing director of a Finnish conglomerate corporation, Rautia-Repoli, was grumbling about the high rate of inflation in his northern country. "We are always meeting situations," he said, "where we have overpriced ourselves. In many places we are 20 or 30 percent too high."

That's a common complaint heard among Finnish businessmen these days. It has led to a continuing debate as to whether or not the markka, or "Finmark," should be devalued. A similar discussion is under way in neighboring Sweden, where inflation also has increased at a faster pace than average among the industrial powers in recent years.

At present the Finmark is pegged to a basket of currencies belonging to Finland's major trading partners. In American money, the Finmark is worth a bit more than a quarter.

Devaluation, of course, would make Finnish exports more competitive in price in world markets. But there is much reluctance among the Finns, even among exporters, to see their currency downgraded.

There are several reasons for this reluctance, some of them shared by other nations that have let prices run up too far:

1. Devaluation is not a real cure for inflation. That requires domestic fiscal and monetary stringency.

Commented Dr. Raimo Raskivi, managing director of the Finnish Bankers' Association: "Devaluation should not be taken as the beginning of a new broad road."

Right now, Finnish industry and labor are engaged in their annual wage negotiations. A devaluation at this moment would mean that the cost of imports would quickly rise. That extra inflation would ensure higher demands by the trade unions.

There is some suspicion here that once these wage negotiations are out of the way, the Bank of Finland may be more open to devaluation.

2. Devaluation would not increase exports that much.

This argument is hard to evaluate. It may have some merit in the wood products industry, which accounts for some 50 percent of Finnish exports. Finland has to remain competitive in paper, which can be obtained easily from other nations.

Nor would it make much difference in the important trade with the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries. These nations take more than 20 percent of Finnish exports. Most of this trade is conducted on a strictly bilateral, negotiated basis.

But Mr. Kupinen's remarks about exports of machinery and other metal products would indicate that price is important in that important export sector.

3. Devaluation would increase the burden of Finland's rapidly growing foreign debt.

This foreign debt has risen in the last few years to some



Finns are uncertain whether devaluation would cut inflation

21 percent of gross domestic product. Finnish firms, private and public, and the government have borrowed heavily in U.S. dollars, West German marks, Swiss francs, and some other currencies. If the Finmark is devalued, the cost of servicing this debt would increase proportionately.

4. Devaluation would boost the rate of inflation in Finland. Imports, which account for some 30 percent of gross domestic product, would automatically cost more.

So far, the Bank of Finland's strategy is to get Finland's rate of inflation back to the average of its customers this year, in the hope of better performance in following years. This, it is thought, would gradually make Finnish goods more competitive.

The success of the strategy, however, depends on management's negotiating very low wage increases for labor. That would be difficult in a country where the Communist and Social Democratic Parties are always competing for influence in the trade unions.

In addition, Finnish workers are always looking with some envy next door at the higher wage levels in neighboring Sweden. Some move across the border.

Nonetheless, the Finnish Employers' Confederation says

any wage increase should be lower than the rise in productivity of labor and that no reckoning of inflation would be made in the wage settlement through indexing for change in the cost of living.

Another key to success is a high demand for Finnish exports. Finland needs a handsome economic expansion among its customers, especially in West Germany and Sweden, to draw in more Finnish goods and reduce Finland's balance-of-payments deficit.

Even if these conditions for success were met, there is some question as to whether it is too late — whether the Finmark is already in what economists call a state of "fundamental disequilibrium" because of recent double-digit inflation.

Because the Finmark is not a reserve currency like the British pound, there is less chance for a run on the Finmark in exchange markets. Few businessmen hold large amounts of Finmarks that could be dumped on the market out of fear of devaluation.

However, there is still some question as to the validity of the claim by one high Finnish economic official when he said: "There is still time for us."

Birthrate spoils Latin-American hopes for economic recovery

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

Juan Pueblo, Latin America's average man, would be better off today if population growth in the region was lower.

That is the main conclusion of a number of recent economic studies of Latin America, together with a country-by-country analysis of the hemisphere's economic performance in 1976.

During the past year, the area made a fairly good recovery from 1975's poor performance, the worst economic year since World War II, but soaring birthrates in 15 Latin-American countries all but wiped out the effect of the recovery.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (o) = commercial rates.

U.S.	British W. German	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
Dollar	Pound	Mark	Franc	Franc	Franc
New York	—	1.7148	4145	2012	.3968
London	.5832	—	2417	.1173	2314
Frankfurt	2.4125	4.1370	—	4054	.015762
Paris	4.9702	8.5229	2.6861	—	.065209
Amsterdam	2.5202	4.3215	1.0446	.5071	1.9776
Brussels (o)	36.9993	63.4138	15.3534	.068117	1.0028
Zurich	2.5132	4.3065	1.0417	.5057	.067929

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .0024; Australian dollar: .0885; Danish krone: .1685; Italian lira: .001132; Japanese yen: .003486; New Zealand dollar: .9525; South African rand: 1.1500.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

U.S. population increase in 1976 was a mere 1 percent.

For the Juan Pueblo of Latin America, the 1976 statistics mean a few more pesos (or cruzeiros or quetzals or soles or bolivars) than they had a year ago, but they are only marginally better off.

Moreover, on a country-by-country basis, the situation looks bleaker. In some countries the Juan Pueblo has slid backward as economic growth rates failed to keep up with population rate per capita.

Such an increase is modest. Measured against the per capita increase in the United States (6.5 percent in 1976), the Latin-American improvement suggests just how far the area lags behind the industrialized world. The

It is worth noting that it makes little difference whether the country has a conservative or liberal, rightist or leftist government. Although it still has a modest increase last year, although it still has a long way to go to reach early 1976 levels, the population increase of only 1.5 percent appears the order of the next few years.

Statistics, even those dealing with population, tend to be mere abstractions until viewed against the slums of a Latin-American city where children in tattered clothes play in a brash pond or adults without work idle along a dockfront.

Latin-American cities themselves are growing so fast that they are taxing government's ability to supply necessary services. The two biggest, Mexico City and São Paulo, can expect more than 20 million people by 1995, risking the pair the most populous cities in the world.

Are there any bright spots or hopeful trends?

In Latin America's economic picture? The answer is a qualified yes:

• Improving economic growth rates are expected for 1977 and 1978.

• New sources of raw materials and increasing prices for these materials are on the horizon.

But measured against this latter hope is the lack of oil. Latin America's largest oil producer, Brazil, produces only 20 percent of its crude oil consumption, and domestic production is plateaued out within a decade.

A few samples of individual country performances are reflective of overall trends.

Chile is making an economic recovery, after suffering a 14.7 percent decline in growth rates in 1975, the nation registered a modest 5 percent increase last year. Although it still has a long way to go to reach early 1976 levels, the population increase of only 1.5 percent appears the order of the next few years.

Cuba is suffering from an economic recession, partly the result of drought, which has hurt agricultural expectations. Going against the prototype of the classic intellectual who generally turns out in horn-rimmed spectacles, a brash pond or adults without work idle along a dockfront.

Venezuela, with the highest per capita income in Latin America (.00150), compared to \$1,500 in the United States, improved its performance in 1976, largely because of oil. It still suffers from poor income distribution.

Are there any bright spots or hopeful trends?

Don't be afraid of the big bad wolf

By Joyce Roger Wolkomir
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Montpelier, Vermont

When the guest speaker, veterinarian Charles Berger, walked in with his assistant, the 200 teenagers in the auditorium of the junior high school gasped. Dr. Berger had come on stage leading a huge timber wolf named Farley — and at first glance Farley seemed every bit as ferocious as stories make him breed out to be.

But when the beautiful, silver-furred animal took one look at his audience and cowered behind Dr. Berger's legs, the students sank back with a collective sigh of relief. What followed was the kind of question and answer period likely to occur in any school gathering with a less foreboding guest: Can you train him? Does he live in your house? What foods does he eat? Would he hurt a human being?

"It's disastrous, hurtful — wolves belong in the wild," he says, adding that the animals are as playful they unwittingly shred sweaters and shirts and wreak havoc in a house.

Also wolves must be confined constantly or they will run; unfortunately, they are nearly impossible to housebreak.

Dr. Berger, born and raised in the concrete canyons of Brooklyn, has always been fascinated by animals. "I knew from the time I was a child that I wanted to work with them," says the block-headed veterinarian, who divides his time between his Vermont home and his informal animal clinic.

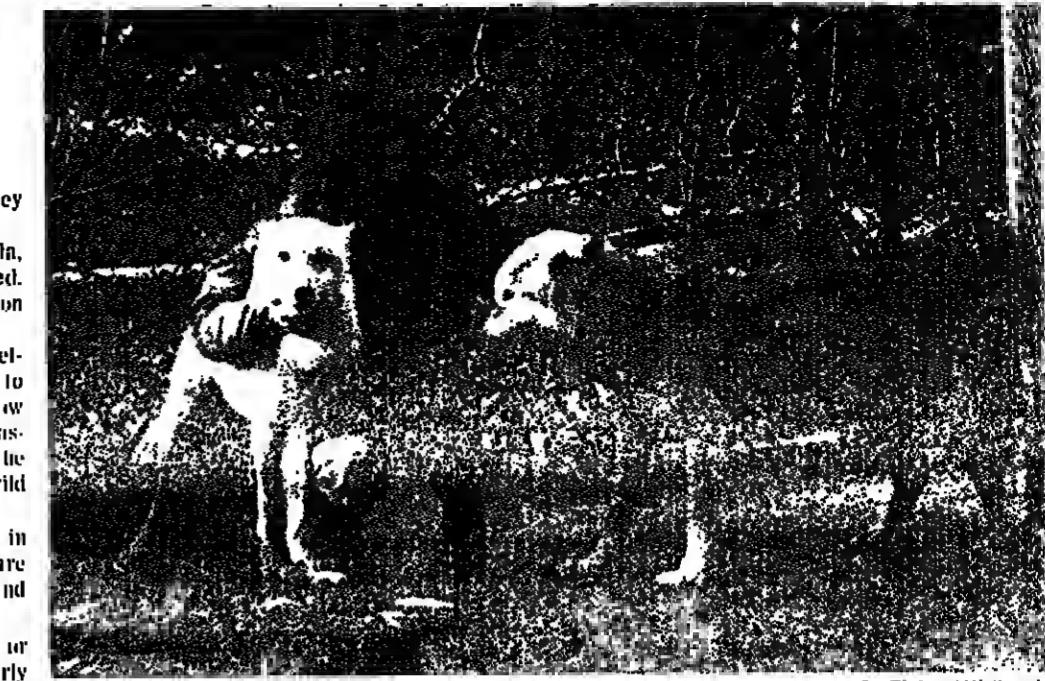
"Wolves are especially interesting because they're such highly intelligent mammals," he says. "There's no question that wolves have personalities and that they make decisions on the data they perceive."

He notes that wolf packs, generally extended family groups, have a definite social order with a chief of command and a general — the dominant, or "alpha," wolf.

"Wolves have a complex hunting society," he explains, adding: "They're very expressive animals and communicate with each other mainly through body postures — dominant or submissive looks, raised ears, tail positions all carry a message — and that helps keep the pack members at peace with one another."

Once, wolves roamed through North America, Europe, and Asia. Now they live only in Asia and the northernmost regions of North America.

people/places/things



By Richard Wolkomir

Charles Berger: While wolves may be big, they certainly are not bad

large herbivores, such as deer, moose, and caribou, although they also eat mice, birds, and rabbits.

To give teenagers a firsthand look at wolf country, Dr. Berger conducts a seven-week summer tour to Alaska.

"We begin in northern Vermont and drive up through Canada," he explains. "The tour's aim is to provide young people with a better understanding of the North American ecosystems — and the wolf is an important citizen of that ecosystem."

Why has man become an enemy of the wolf? "If you're sitting around a campfire at night with wolves howling in the distance, it's spooky. That could easily lead people to fear the wolf," says Dr. Berger.

Not all people fear or hate wolves though. He said, Eskimos, who regard them highly, have a saying: "The wolf keeps the caribou strong." It means wolves kill the old and the weak. Blackfoot Indians slept on wolf skins, hoping to absorb the animal's strength and stamina.

"But farmers dislike the wolf because they see him as a threat to their livestock," says the veterinarian. Wolves feed primarily on

just one bottle. The mustard was sold out by noon.

Credit arrangements and after-sales guarantees come under close scrutiny. Although French commerce is not based on credit to the same extent it is in the United States, statistics show that half the cars are currently purchased on the down-payment plan, as are 45 percent of the television sets.

Legal contracts and insurance policies are likewise under Madame Scrivener's jurisdiction, especially during the peak summer holiday season. In 1976 the Ministry inaugurated a nationwide campaign baptized "Operation Vacance" based on a clever slogan with the play on words in French "Vacances sans surprise . . . vacances sans surprise." Almost 2,000 sources throughout the country were available to register complaints of every description from a leaky faucet in a boarding house to the sale of a tin can on which the final date for consumption was overdue.

People in the French provinces seem to need more help than do urbanites. The former may occasionally be booked on one of his rare visits to Paris, but the Parisian more often lands in some sort of minor trouble when migrating from home base for his annual August holidays. One vast center located at Rennes, a large town in Brittany, mediates disputes in six major French departments by mail. The aggrieved consumer has little trouble remembering the postal address: Post Box 5000, Rennes.

Madame Scrivener insists that it is equally as important to educate the public as it is to protect them. A specialized publication called simply "50 Millions" (titled for the estimated number of adult consumers in France) and frequent television spots simultaneously inform and amuse. One of the funniest recent cartoons shows a somewhat bewildered woman in the drugstore clutching a bottle of egg shampoo and exclaiming with a look of alarm: "Monsieur your eggs were not fresh."



Madame Christiane Scrivener

Paris

Madame le Ministre and her son are equally involved in finance — high and low — from billions down to the price of the cheapest tin can. They attended Harvard Business School together in 1972 and 1973, but those "golden school days" back in Boston are now far behind.

Noel Scrivener works for a bank in New York City while his mother, named to one of the highest Cabinet posts in France just one year ago, has been shaking things up around here since her appointment as Minister of Consumer Affairs.

Christian Scrivener resembles an impeccably groomed director of some couture house, rather than the prototype of a top ranking economist or the classic intellectual who generally turns out in horn-rimmed spectacles, a baggy skirt, and baggy stockings.

She laughs when interviewers try to compare her to Ralph Nader and immediately starts to explain the difference; how France is one step ahead of the United States; that Mr. Nader's primary role is to defend the consumer with a control of existing products, while all Gaul is steaming ahead on new legislation and updating old laws.

Realistically, Madame Scrivener acknowledges that many areas of commerce and industry here are in need of certain reforms, and her office, attached to the Ministry of Finance, works in close coordination with the Ministries of Health, Industry, and Agriculture. On the other hand, she maintains that the French consumer is among the best protected in the world, and points out that while more than 2,000 food colorings have been accorded the

home

Sweet yams: colorful addition to dinner table

By Phyllis Itanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

If you are looking for a colorful, reasonably priced, plentiful, naturally sweet vegetable, yams might be the answer. When shopping, choose clean, smooth, and well-shaped yams that are firm, dry, bright, and fresh looking. They should be handled carefully for they bruise easily. A dry, unrefrigerated bin is best for storage.

Helpful equivalents

When you're cooking with yams, these measurements might help. Two medium-sized fresh yams equal approximately 1 1/4 cups cooked, mashed yams, and 1-pound can of yams yields approximately 4 cups mashed yams. Two and one-half pounds of fresh yams equals 3 1-pound cans of yams.

In the curing process, yams are kept in storage at the proper temperature and humidity for a given period of time. This special care means the yams become sweeter, and they can be marketed over a longer period of time.

Cooked yam casseroles and dishes freeze well. Prepare several yam casseroles at a time and freeze, or bake white yams, package well, and freeze. The baked yams may be thawed as needed, peeled, and used as desired.

Plain Baked Yams

Wash and trim yams. Dry well, then grease with shortening. Arrange on baking sheet or foil. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 45 to 50 minutes, for medium yams. A yam is done when it is soft. For faster baking, parboil 15 minutes. Other recipes suggest higher baking temperatures and shorter cooking time. Yams are not as sensitive to cooking

temperatures as some foods. They can be baked while the oven is being used for other foods needing different heat.

Baked yams

The easiest way to boil yams is with the skins on. Wash and trim yams, allowing 1 medium yam for a serving. Place in boiling, salted water to cover. Cover pan and boil 20 to 30 minutes. Drain and peel. Cut large yams in half to save cooking time.

Orange Glazed Yams

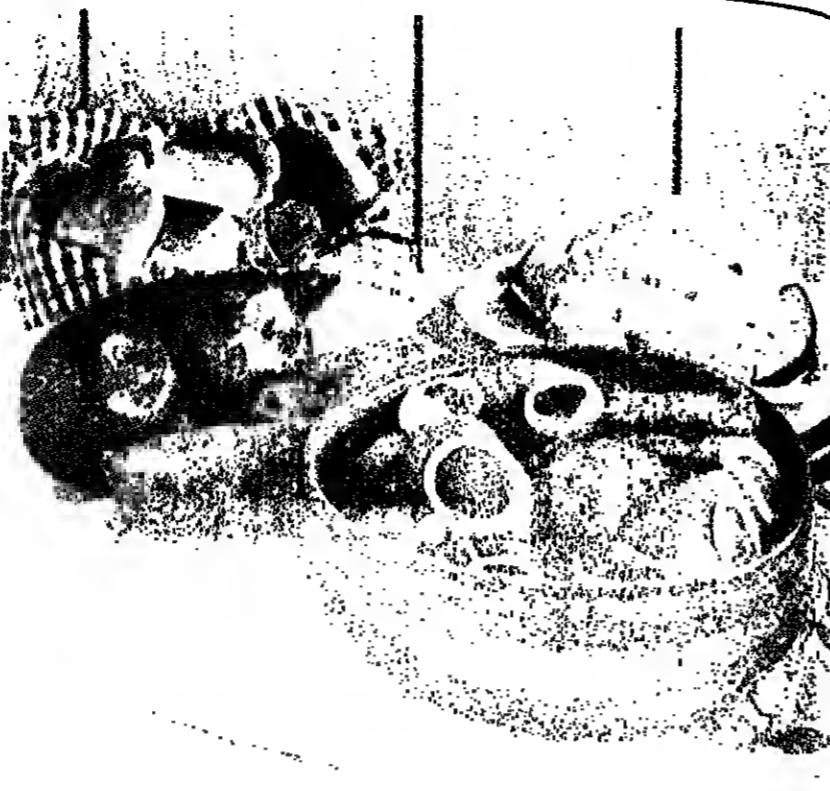
Cook, peel, and cut 2 pounds of yams and place in greased baking pans. Blend 1/4 cup orange juice and 3 tablespoons corn syrup and pour over "sweets." Sprinkle with grated orange peel. Bake at 350 degrees F. about 20 minutes. Yields 8 servings.

Yam and Chicken Casserole

4 medium-sized yams

1/4 cup flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
1 chicken (about 2 1/2 pounds) quartered
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 medium onion, sliced
1 green pepper, cut into strips
1 cup fresh orange juice
1 chicken bouillon cube
1/2 teaspoon ginger

Cook yams in covered saucepan in small amount boiling water 5 minutes. Drain. Parboil until cool enough to handle. Cut yams in half lengthwise; set aside. Combine flour, salt, and pepper. Coat chicken with flour mixture. Melt butter or margarine in ovenproof casserole. Brown chicken on all sides. Remove chicken from casserole. Add onion and green pepper to drippings in casserole. Sauté 5 minutes. Stir in remaining ingredients. Blend well. Arrange



Yam and chicken casserole — a hearty main course

chicken and yams in casserole. Cover and bake in 350-degree F. oven about 1 hour. Makes 4 servings.

And for a side dish:

Molded Waldorf Salad
1 package (3-ounces) lemon-flavored gelatin
1/2 cup cold water and lemon juice
1/2 cup sour cream
1/2 cup mayonnaise
1/2 cup fresh lemon juice
2 cups diced peeled apples

1 cup chopped celery
1 cup chopped walnuts

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add cold water and lemon juice. Combine mixture with gelatin mixture. Chill 1/2 hour. When chilled, spoon into 3 1/2-cup mold. Chill overnight. To serve, garnish with apple wedges. Makes 4 servings.

Luxurious house plants from throw-away pits and pieces

By Dina Stachels
Written for

The Christian Science Monitor

Luscious houseplants can sprout from junk. Grown from seeds and pits and pieces of fruit you consume and discard all the time — avocado, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, mango, orange, pineapple, and yam — these plants will turn a bleak city apartment into a botanical wonderland.

All you need pay for is the soil.

You plant the seeds and pits and watch them sprout and spread into marvelously unique plants. While these plants do not bear fruit when grown indoors, they do outgrow the specialized houseplants available from plant emporiums.

The yam, for example, will grow into a large green foliage plant within six weeks. Often, it multiplies in size overnight.

Your own plant collection calls for a hearty appetite for fruit. The potting mixture should contain two parts potting soil, one part humus, a half cup vermiculite per plant pot, and a handful of sharp sand in the pot when planting citrus fruit seeds. Containers can be 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

Un glazed clay pots are the best containers; however, almost any container will do for these agreeable plants. Just punch drainage holes in the bottom and place a shallow layer

of coarse gravel, pebbles, or broken crockery over the holes.

Start several plants of a kind simultaneously as insurance. One or two seeds may suffer failure, but the blight rarely extends beyond four. Moreover, observing the differences in sprouting speed, growing rates, water requirements, and root and stem sizes will acquaint you to the plants' needs and provide a knowledge base for future endeavors.

Once rooted, place these plants in sunny locations away from fans, air conditioners, and drafts. Water thoroughly two to three times a week — either in the morning or the evening.

Feed your plants regularly, once a month in the spring and summer, and once every two months in the winter and fall, switching fertilizers frequently in order to compensate for the differences among various brands.

Remember that all plants grow toward the light. Therefore, turn your plants from time to time to keep their growth erect.

Group the plants. They enjoy each other's company and when together increase the humidity in their environment.

Always experiment. What you may lose in plants you gain in knowledge and experience. It's not that difficult to devour another grapefruit, is it?

AVOCADO:
Consume a ripe avocado and save the pit.

Wash it in tepid water, removing any leftover flesh, allow it to dry overnight.

Peel off the brown outer layer, and using a razor blade cut off a quarter of the pit from each end.

Drive four toothpicks into the pit two-thirds of the way up toward the narrow end, and suspend it over a jar full of lukewarm water, about 1/4 inches of pit should be in the water.

Change the water every second week, or, instead, add a few grains of charcoal to the water.

Feed it regularly by adding water to the plant food to the water.

Keep adding water twice a week; this demands a great deal of water because rapid growth rate.

PINEAPPLE:
Purchase a pineapple that has no center leaves or the total crown meets down to the core.

Loaf off its head at about one inch below the crown.

Remove excess fruit and peel off the leaves of the crown; allow to dry overnight.

In two weeks, reinsert the toothpicks, or break them at the side of the pit if you can't dislodge them.

Fill a container with drainage material and potting soil mix and plant one-half of the pit, narrow end up.

Water thoroughly.

Cut back and pinch often; at each season's start and close, snip off the tip of each shoot.

Report the next-alive container each spring for the next four years.

MANGO:

Following your feast save the pit and wash it in warm water, cleaning off leftover flesh; allow it to dry for three days.

Cut the pit open and remove the seed.

Put four toothpicks into the slender upper half and suspend it in water, wide end down, avocado-style.

Treat as you would an avocado.

When the stem is 4 to 6 inches tall, plant it.

Bury seeds in a container, about below the top soil, and water thoroughly.

Place in a sunny location and shoots are 6 inches tall, then repot.

Give the grape vines a stake to climb and prune the vines seasonally.

Report to the next-sized container every year.

A tomato chicken to crow about

MONITOR RECIPE

1 large roasting chicken, quartered
1 lemon, halved
8 medium slices ham, diced
8 to 10 large tomatoes, peeled
1 onion, sliced
1 clove garlic, crushed
2 teaspoons chopped fresh basil or
1 teaspoon dried basil
1 good sized fresh green pepper
2 tablespoons butter, rolled in flour
1/2 cupshpoon mayonnaise
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon freshly ground pepper

1/2 teaspoon Tabasco

1 cup water

Cooked rice

Chopped parsley

Peel and seed tomatoes; seed and chop pepper. Rub chicken well with lemon. Combine all other ingredients except rice and parsley and place over low heat in a saucepan or braising pan. Cover and simmer 20 to 25 minutes to blend flavors. Remove cover, add chicken, and continue simmering until chicken is cooked, but not overcooked.

A decade to edit Einstein's papers

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor



Dr. Albert Einstein, 1950
AP photo

"In awe of the lawful running of the cosmos"

It took a committee of leading science historians six years to locate a man with the talent of Dr. John J. Stachel. I sympathize: I had an appointment with this Boston University physicist and was only one block from his office, but it took me a long half hour to track him down.

Finding the scientist who will spend the next decade of his life editing the voluminous papers of the late Dr. Albert Einstein is no easy task.

Dr. Stachel never met Einstein and only began to study relativity theory shortly after Einstein's death in 1955. Since then, though, Dr. Stachel has become one of the nation's leading authorities on Einstein's life and scientific research.

"I'm interested in the philosophical foundations of Einstein's work and share a lot of his social concerns, his pacifism, attitudes towards socialism and nuclear weapons," says Dr. Stachel, tossing back a mane of gray-black hair. "You must understand," he adds with a grin, "when talking about Einstein and me, we're comparing great things and small."

The Einstein archives contain letters, manuscripts, and notebooks which bear on such a range of subjects as the source of his creative genius, his childhood, his pacifism, his attitude toward religion, and his relativity theory which revolutionized modern science. When published by the Princeton University Press, the papers are expected to fill 15 to 20 volumes. The entire project could cost millions of dollars.

"Einstein revolutionized our concept of time and space," says Dr. Stachel. "Prior to him, physicists had relied on the Newtonian model of the universe, which wasn't much more than an elaborate version of common sense. Einstein's relativity theory was as revolutionary as the theory of evolution, which overturned the belief that species were given and fixed from the beginning of time."

Newtonian physics held that time and space were a structure independent of energy and matter and of each other, a framework much like a stage that doesn't change with the plays that are performed on it, be they comedy, tragedy, or performed in different languages.

Einstein's general theory of relativity held that time and space are directly affected by energy and matter and that (using the stage-play metaphor) the nature of the (time, space) stage is changed with the nature of the play.

"Einstein's discoveries had been just philosophical points he was raising, nobody

had taken him seriously, but he showed

that his theories could be put to the test," said Dr. Stachel.

In fact, it was the first testing of Einstein's theory that catapulted this universal genius into a position of international acclaim.

Don't panic over climate

By Robert C. Cowen

If you're worried that human activity may upset the climate, R. J. Mason, head of Britain's Meteorological Office, has a message for you — hang on to your coat. He feels that Earth's climate is so robust, so inherently stable, that people haven't come anywhere near to endangering it yet.

This does not mean there is no reason for long-term concern. The continuing buildup of carbon dioxide, which could gradually warm the atmosphere, does give Dr. Mason pause, for example. But he believes there still is time to study carefully and carefully what is happening and to try to perfect our understanding of what may actually lie ahead.

Making this point in a recent lecture at

that period around 5,000 years ago.

He found rainfall shifted so that subtropical deserts could support farming. Temperate zones had an extra week of growing period. Europe was wetter, Scandinavia drier, and North America had a belt of drier grass lands. Such a shift now might increase the world's agricultural potential.

Dr. Keeling cautions that carbon dioxide warming may not produce this pattern. We do not know what factors entered into that period 5,000 years ago. But he does show that a general warming need not necessarily be bad.

As Dr. Mason says, this is no time to panic over climate. It is time, though, to support wide-ranging study to see where we may be heading.

science

Hearing is — of course — seeing!

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

According to one adage, seeing is believing. Now it seems it may be hearing too.

Harry McGurk and John MacDonald of the University of Surrey (England), have found that what we see or person saying, especially with the lips, influences what we hear as much as does the sound that comes into our ears. This doesn't mean you have to look at someone to know what they're saying. But, if you are looking at them, hearing becomes a composite process both of seeing and of processing sound.

Furthermore, if someone artificially mixes things up so you see a movie of person saying one thing while you hear a sound track saying something else, you may hear a third thing that wasn't being said at all. This is no mere confusion. It is a definite illusion as strong and recurring as the visual illusion that the moon looks bigger when near the horizon than when high in the sky.

Here is a striking illustration that there's more to the spoken word than meets the ear. As a generally this is common knowledge. Body language, dress, preconceptions of the other person, differences of social or occupational rank all moderate the dictionary meaning of words and the nuances of pronunciation.

Some of this is cultural and specific to a given language, as are the gestures which give colorful point to communication between Italians. Other aspects seem deeply inherent in the human species, bridging all cultural barriers, as do many foetal expressions. Linguists McGurk and MacDonald may have discovered one of these.

Describing their findings in the journal, Nature, they explain they made a film of a woman saying four simple syllables — ba, da, ka, and pa. They then mixed up the sounds and lip movements to give various mismatches and tried these on both children and adults. All heard the sounds correctly when not looking, but made significant errors when they both saw the film and heard the mismatched sound track.

Sometimes "ba" became "da", for example. Sometimes listeners heard such things as "bagha" or "gaba" which weren't mouthed or broadcast at all.

The researchers call these illusions "powerful." Although they knew what was going on, they themselves experienced the illusions repeatedly. "By merely closing the eyes," they report, "previously heard 'da' becomes 'ba' only to revert to 'da' when the eyes open again."

However, the scientists admit they don't yet understand what is happening. Nevertheless, their findings do remind us that we still have much to learn about what governs communication, or lack of it, between people.

French/German

Editorial

Le surpeuplement de la terre

Tandis que le président Carter se rapprochait "des gens", dans une émission télévisée le 2 février, les gens, dans un autre sens, se rapprochaient davantage du point où ils risquaient de miner les plans les mieux conçus des chefs d'Etat presque partout. Non par la révolution, mais par la population. Au cours de chaque des minutes pendant lesquelles M. Carter a parlé, il est né entre 150 et 200 personnes de plus dans le monde, apportant leur force, leur énergie et leurs talents pour résoudre les problèmes de l'humanité — mais augmentant aussi l'incommensurable entrave ou progrès que constitue la population relativement à ces solutions.

Le président a parlé au cours de l'une des émissions qui se produisent dans l'oléodrome entre les manchettes de journaux alarmantes et le contentement de soi du public relativement à la difficulté fondamentale que présente la population du monde. Cependant même dans les Etats-Unis la population a augmenté plus vite que les chiffres officiels ne le montrent. Lorsque l'immigration légale et illégale,

par exemple, est incluse, la croissance est suffisante pour ajouter une nouvelle ville comme Pittsburgh (2,5 millions d'habitants) chaque année, et qui équivaut à doubler la population nationale en moins de 60 ans.

C'est pas une chose nouvelle que les chiffres des pays et des régions du tiers monde, comme l'Amérique latine, contribuent à croire à un taux bien plus rapide, en dépit des évaluations récentes de décroissance grâce au contrôle des naissances. Une grande inconnue est le taux actuel de la Chine. Mais la population du monde est aux alentours de 4 milliards. Si elle augmente au taux actuel, d'après les évaluations des préposés à l'environnement, il n'y aura que 160 m² de terre arable par personne en l'an 2100. Vers l'an 2500, si la totalité de la terre était divisée, il n'y aurait que 0,10 m² environ par personne.

Ce n'est pas simplement une question de nations industrialisées, avec des taux de naissances quelque peu contrôlés, disant aux pays du tiers monde d'avoir moins d'enfants — lesquels

représentent une sécurité pour beaucoup de familles ayant peu d'autres sécurités. On a attiré l'attention du public sur une grammaire complète de programmes éducatifs et sociaux pendant l'Année de la population mondiale de 1974, cela devrait être poursuivi.

Il semble clair que, de même que le progrès économique exige le contrôle des naissances, l'impulsion principale du contrôle des naissances est fournie par le progrès économique. A cet égard le nouveau souci des Etats-Unis aussi bien que des autres pays industrialisés et de diverses organisations internationales est encourageant, savoir diminuer les énormes inégalités dans les normes de vie dans le monde entier.

Mais il est nécessaire que les pays agissent dans leur propre intérêt en cette matière comme cela est indiqué par des chiffres récents. Ceux-ci montrent dans quelle mesure le progrès économique du Mexique a été entraîné par une augmentation de la population de 3% égalant une croissance économique de 3%. Le taux de la population

serait encore plus élevé s'il n'était rectifié par l'émigration vers les Etats-Unis.

Il y a toujours eu ceux qui ont appréhendé l'avenir avec une certaine mesure de crainte, un sentiment qui les faisait redouter les possibilités d'événements désastreux.

Christ Jésus parla d'une façon vivante de ses sentiments. Il parla, par exemple, d'"hommes rendant l'âme de terreur dans l'attente de ce qui surviendra pour la terre". Mais il ajouta, non pas par pitié pour les gens en difficulté mais par compréhension des valeurs et des joies qui résulteraient de la situation qu'il décrivait : "Quand ces choses commenceront à arriver, redressez-vous et levez vos têtes, parce que votre délivrance approche."

La Science Chrétienne* montre clairement et sans un exercice d'optimisme maladif que nos craintes ne peuvent affecter notre existence humaine que dans la mesure où nous ajoutons fin à une erreur, l'erreur d'accepter les apprenances extérieures comme des réalités fondamentales et spirituelles. Quand nous rendons l'âme de terreur, c'est alors le moment de nous redresser — d'adopter une attitude nouvelle et plus vraie envers la vie.

«Nulle crainte, nulle appréhension ne peut nous empêcher d'être conscient que l'homme est l'enfant de Dieu, le reflet

Es hat schon immer Menschen gegeben, die mit einer gewissen Furcht, mit einem angängigen Gefühl, das sich etwas Schlimmes ereignen könnte, der Zukunft entgegengesehen.

Christus Jesus sprach sehr anschaulich von solchen Gefühlen. Er sagte zum Beispiel: „Die Menschen werden verschreckt vor Furcht und vor Warten der Fünde, die kommen sollen über die ganze Erde.“ Aber er folgte hinzu — und zwar nicht aus Mitleid mit den Menschen, denen es schlecht ging, sondern weil er nur die Werte und Freuden wußte, die aus der von ihm beschriebenen Situation gewonnen werden konnten: „Wenn aber dieses anfängt zu geschehen, so sehet auf und erhebet eure Hörner, darum daß sich eure Erleichterung naht.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft* zeigt klar und ohne übertriebenen, krankhaften Optimismus, daß unsere Angst unserer menschlichen Leben nur in dem Maße beeinflussen können, wie wir einem Fehler Glauben schenken — dem Fehler, äußere Erscheinungen als grundlegende und geistige Realitäten anzunehmen. Wenn wir vor Furcht verschreckt, dann ist die Gelegenheit gekommen, aufzusehen, eine neue und nahrhafte Wahrheit entsprechend der Haltung dem Leben gegenüber einzunehmen.

Keine Furcht, kein Schrecken kann uns daran hindern zu erkennen, daß der Mensch das Kind Gottes ist, die geistige Widerspiegelung des einen, zu dem der Psalmist sagte: „Herr, die Wasserströme erheben sich, die Wasserströme erheben ihr Brausen, die Wasserströme haben über die Wellen; die Wasserwogen im Meer sind groß und brausen mächtig; der Herr aber ist noch größer in der Höhe.“

Nichts kann die Beziehung zwischen Mensch und Gott ändern. Sie ist ein immer gegenwärtiger Zustand. Die Christliche Wissenschaft sagt uns niemals, daß wir mit guter Miene die Probleme unserer Zeit tragen sollen. Ganz und gar nicht. Die Entdeckerin und Gründin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt: „Jesus lehrte uns, über die Stärke der Materie oder des sterblichen Gemüts hinwegzugehen, nicht in sie hineinzugehen noch mit ihnen zu treiben. Seine Lehren blieben den Löwen in ihren Höhlen Trotz... Er forderte eine Umwandlung des Bewußtseins und des Äugenscheins, und er bewirkte diese Umwandlung durch die höheren Gesetze Gottes.“

Nichts kann für den einzelnen von uns überzeugender sein als unsere allgemeine Demonstration der Gesetze Gottes, der Götzen, die, wie wir feststellen werden, universell und wirksam sind, wenn wir „aufsehen“, wenn wir uns in unserer Fähigkeit über den materiellen Augen-

Leitartikel

Die übervölkerte Erde

Während Präsident Carter am 2. Februar in einem Fernsehgespräch dem Volk näherkam, kam die Bevölkerung der Erde der Verteilung der besten Plätze näher, die von Staatsoberhäuptern fast überall in der Welt entworfen werden — nicht durch Revolution, sondern durch den Bevölkerungswuchs. In jeder Minute, in der Carter sprach, gab es 150 bis 200 mehr Menschen in der Welt; sie bringen ihre Kraft, Energie und Talente mit sich, um die Probleme der Menschheit zu lösen — doch sie tragen auch zu dem Bevölkerungswuchs bei, der den Fortschritt in dieser Richtung ungeheuer hemmt.

Der Präsident sprach, als in dem Auf und Ab besorgniserregender Schlagzeilen und öffentlicher Gleichgültigkeit gegenüber dem Bevölkerungswuchs als einem gravierenden Weltproblem eine Ruhepause eingetreten war. Aber sogar in den Vereinigten Staaten stieg die Bevölkerung schneller an, als aus den offiziellen Zahlen hervorgeht. Wenn z. B. die legalen und illegalen Einwanderer mit einbezogen werden, ist die Zunahme groß genug, um jedes Jahr eine neue Stadt von der Größe Pitts-

burghs (2,5 Millionen) zu füllen; dies bedeutet, daß in weniger als 60 Jahren die Bevölkerung der USA auf das Doppelte gestiegen sein wird.

Es ist keine Neuigkeit, daß die Zahlen für die Länder der dritten Welt und solche Gebiete wie Lateinamerika noch immer viel schneller zunehmen, trotz der neuesten Kalkulationen, daß die Bevölkerung aufgrund des Geburtenkontrolls langsam wachsen würde. Eine große Unbekannte ist die tatsächliche Wachstumsrate in China. Aber die Bevölkerung der Erde betrifft etwas über 4 Milliarden. Wenn sie mit der gegenwärtigen Geschwindigkeit zunimmt, wird es, nach der Meinung der Umweltschützler, im Jahre 2100 nur 160 m² kultivierbaren Landes pro Person geben. Im Jahre 2500 würden, wenn die gesamte Landmasse aufgeteilt würde, nur noch 0,1 m² auf die Person entfallen.

Die Sache ist nicht einfach damit abzutun, daß die industrialisierten Länder, die ihre Geburtenziffer eingemessen unter Kontrolle haben, zu den Ländern der dritten Welt sagen, sie sollten weniger Kinder haben — sie stellen für viele Familien mit kaum

einer anderen Sicherheit eine gewisse Sicherheit dar. Eine ganze Reihe von Programmen auf dem Gebiet der Erziehung und der Sozialpolitik, die durchdringend gewünscht, daß 1974 zum Jahr der Weltbevölkerung erhoben wurde, zentriert.

Es ist klar, daß die Bevölkerungswachstum eine gewisse Einschränkung des Bevölkerungswachstums fordert, benötigt für ein Jahrzehnt von 4,2 Prozent wird auf 3 Prozent pro Kopf reduziert, wenn im Durchschnitt auf die Bevölkerungszunahme von 2,9 Prozent beredt wird. Sollte die Bevölkerung weiter in denselben Verhältnissen wachsen, würde dies bedeuten, daß in 25 Jahren die Bevölkerung auf das Doppelte gestiegen sein wird.

Ein weiteres Beispiel ist India, die wirtschaftliche Fortschritt erzielt hat, nur um sich vor der Aufgabe gestellt zu sehen, jedes Jahr weitere 14 Millionen Menschen (der Einwohner Australiens) zu versorgen.

Untersuchungen wurden angefertigt, Berichte wurden veröffentlicht. Viel zuviel, bekannt, was getan werden muß. Aber die Völker sowie ihre Regierungen müssen den Willen aufbringen, etwas zu unternehmen.

Die heilende Berührung der Liebe Gottes

In der Bibel verheißen Gott: „Dich will ich wieder gesund machen und deine Wunden heilen.“

Wollen Sie sich mehr der heilenden Fürsorge Gottes bewußt sein? Vielleicht sollten Sie Ihr Verständnis von Gott erweitern und vertiefen. Ein Buch, das Ihnen dabei helfen kann, ist Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy. Es enthält die immer gegenwärtige Güte Gottes, Seine Macht und Seine Liebe.

Wissenschaft und Gesundheit spricht von Gottes Unwandelbarkeit und Seinem Gesetz, dem Heilen durch Gebet. Das Buch kann Ihnen zeigen, wie Heilung und Erneuerung in Ihr Leben kommen können, wenn Sie Ihre Auffassung von Gott und dem Menschen ändern. Es zeigt Ihnen, wie die biblischen Verheißungen sich erfüllen. Sie können das Buch erhalten, wenn Sie sich an die folgende Adresse wenden:

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
One Norway Street
Boston, MA, USA 02115
Schicken Sie mir bitte das Buch Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift:

Name _____
Straße _____
Ort _____
(mit Postleitzahl)
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Ich überweise den vollen Kaufpreis von 10,00 US-Dollar;

Editorial

The crowding earth

While President Carter was getting closer to "the people" Feb. 2 in a televised chat, the people in another sense were getting closer to undermining the best-laid plans of heads of state almost everywhere. Not through revolution. Through population. Every minute Mr. Carter spoke there were from 150 to 200 more people in the world, bringing their strength and energy and talents to solve humanity's problems — but also adding to the immeasurable drag of population on progress toward those solutions.

The President spoke during one of the lulls in the alternation of alarmed headlines and public complacency about population as the world's bottom-line challenge. Yet even in the United States population has been increasing faster than the official figures show. When legal and illegal immigration, for example, are

fewer children — who represent security to many families with little other security. A full range of educational and social programs, as dramatized by the World Population Year of 1974, needs to be pursued.

It is no news that the figures for third-world countries and regions, such as Latin America, remain rising at a much faster rate, despite recent estimates of slowing through birth-control efforts. A great unknown is the actual rate in China. But the world population is somewhere more than 4 billion. If it increases at the present rate, according to environmentalists' estimates, there will be only 0.04 acres of arable land per person by the year 2100. By 2500, if the entire land mass were divided up, there would be only 1.13 square feet per person.

But the need for countries to act in their own self-interest in this matter is indicated by recent figures. They show how much of Mexico's economic progress has been undercut by a population increase of 3 percent matching an economic growth of 3 percent. The population

rate would be even higher if not adjusted for emigration to the United States.

Last year Latin America as a whole, according to estimates, had a population increase of 10 million, enough for another New York City. The economic growth rate of 4.2 percent becomes only 1.3 percent per capita when calculated against the 2.9 percent population increase. Continued growth at the same rate would mean a doubled population in a quarter of a century.

India is another example, where economic gains have been made — only to be compromised by the need to take care of another 14 million people each year, the population of Australia.

Studies have been made. Reports have been issued. Much is known about what needs to be done. But "the people" as well as their leaders have to develop the will to do something.

French/German

Ne redoutez pas l'avenir

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
Une traduction française est publiée ci-dessous.

spirituel de celui auquel le Psalmiste s'adressa en chantant : « Les fleuves élèvent, ô Eternel ! les fleuves élèvent leur voix, les fleuves élèvent leurs ondes retentissantes. Plus que la voix des grandes, des puissantes eaux, des flots impétueux de la mer, l'Eternel est puissant dans les lieux célestes. »

Rien ne peut mieux nous convaincre individuellement que notre propre démonstration des lois de Dieu, les lois qui sont intactes et opérantes quand nous nous redressons, quand nous exerçons notre esprit de regarder au-delà de l'évidence matérielle jusqu'à l'être spirituel. Il n'est pas difficile de démontrer ces lois. Ce qui est spirituellement vrai est vrai maintenant et à la portée de notre compréhension. Faltes-lès en l'essai. Regardez au-dessus : « le ciel qui surviendra pour la terre » et trouvez la présence ininterrompue de Dieu — Dieu qui est Tout et qui a à jamais maintenu Sa création intacte et parfaite. Essayez de vivre dans Son royaume — non pas en ignorant les difficultés du monde, mais en réalisant que ces difficultés ne peuvent être cachées à ceux

qui sont spirituellement vigilants. Vous trouverez alors que la paix que vous avez gagnée joue un rôle vital en établissant la base spirituelle dont le monde a besoin. Votre existence prouvera de façon pratique que votre propre délivrance de la crainte et de l'appréhension fait partie de la guérison du monde, de la guérison du danger qui nous fait face humainement.

1 Cor 2:26, 28; 1 Psalme 98:3, 4; 1 Unité du Dieu, p. II.

*Christian Science prononce toujours l'absence

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures", de Mary Baker Eddy, est avec le texte original en anglais. On peut l'acheter à la Science Chrétienne, ou commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

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Keine Furcht vor der Zukunft

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung des Artikels

scheint hinweg auf das geistige Sein zu schauen. Es ist nicht schwer, diese Gesetze zu demonstrieren. Was geistig wahr ist, ist, ist in diesem Augenblick wahr und für uns verständlich. Versuchen Sie es. Sehen Sie über die „Lüge, die kommen sollen über die ganze Erde“, hinaus, um die fortwährende Gegenwart Gottes zu finden, der Alles ist und Seine Schöpfung immer unverschuldet und vollkommen erhalten hat.

Versuchen Sie, in Seinem Reich zu leben — nicht indem Sie die Probleme der Welt ignorieren, sondern indem Sie sich klar machen, daß diese Probleme sich nicht vor den geistig wahren Menschen verbergen können. Sie werden dann feststellen, daß Ihr verdienter Frieden eine wichtige Rolle spielt bei der Schaffung einer geistigen Grundlage, die die Welt braucht. Sie werden

den in Ihren eigenen Angelegenheiten praktische Beweise dafür haben, daß Ihre eigene Erfahrung von Furcht und Schrecken zur Heilung der Welt beiträgt, zur Beendigung der Gefahren, denen wir auf menschlicher Ebene begegnen.

1 Lukas 21:26, 28; Psalme 98:3, 4; "Die Einheit des Guten", S. II.

*Christian Science spricht keinem man

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit dem Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erläutert. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Anschrift über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache und auf Anfrage des Verlags, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.



By Peter Main, staff photographer

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A short story in oils

Pride before the fall is tedious; vanity after the fall is just plain boredom. This gymnasius of pride is the theme of "The Aristocrat's Breakfast," a short story in oils painted by the 19th-century Russian artist, A. P. Fedotov.

In what could easily be a scene straight out of a Chekhov short story, an impoverished young aristocrat hides his meagre breakfast from an unidentified figure stationed in the background.

It's not the aristocrat's all-too-human gesture of covering up his ill-be-gotten breakfast which Fedotov is concerned with, but the consummated instinct to create an elaborate artifice of appearances that intrigues the artist. Indeed, it's not the mysterious background figure who has caught the aristocrat in a shuffle of poses, but Fedotov and his witness, the viewer.

Before us, Fedotov has revealed a man involved in a lifelong career of creating an impression. Surely, from the clues given in this picture, our young aristocrat will never be out of work.

Yet, like his dog, he is all front. His tastes, which run toward silken linings in both his pajamas and his dreams, are hard-pressed in the tattered squalor of his rented room. Obviously, though, he is too busy preserving appearances to notice the indelicate intrusion of reality. He has, after all, spent a rigorous morning inventing spontaneous epigrams which, later in public, he will toss off as lightly, as effortlessly, as he tossed the advertisement for oysters onto the adjacent chair.

Fedotov's aristocrat is a pictorial study of a character-type prevalent in 19th-century Russian fiction, particularly in the works of Chekhov and Gogol: the superfluous man. As his name suggests, this character exists on the tenuous periphery of his false expectations. With the soul of a will-o'-the-wisp and the constituency of a waterfly in a drought, he is convinced that his talents must not be tested but discovered — and, preferably, by others. Until he is discovered, he lives his life listlessly on his loose-sprung sofa, writing his memoirs in the air.

Chekhov even invented a word for the ambience which surrounds these figures. Roughly translated, it means "dressing-gownness," that quality of making one's career out of — and in — a dressing gown. Or, more succinctly, doing nothing with great effort and conviction. Too lazy to be fully dissolute yet vain enough to sustain the impression of suffering, the superfluous man punctuates Russian literature with eres of "I'm so bored."

The response then, as now, to these footnote figures is cries of laughter from the reader. For us the superfluous man is a caesura in an absurd mock-heroic poem. Yet, for Chekhov and Fedotov, and a generation of 19th-century Russian artists rebelling against the mawkish sentimentalism of romanticism, the superfluous man represented a generation of Russians unwilling to accept the necessary advent of realism.

Following the timeless adage that comedy gains easier and swifter access to our hearts than tragedy, Fedotov and Chekhov, masters of satiric detail, paved the way to realism in Russian letters with comic vitality. Interestingly enough, it was paintings like "The Aristocrat's Breakfast" and plays like Chekhov's "Ivanov" — warm-up comedy acts, before the serious oeuvre — which caught the diffident attention of a generation who would, only later, hail the piercing realism of Dostoevsky in literature and Repin in art.

Like Chekhov, Fedotov has managed a deft balance of the tragic and the comic in his work. We are amused by the absurdity of the aristocrat's vanity — its source and its substance. Yet, similarly, we are forcefully struck by the unprofitable seriousness with which he protects and perpetuates it. We laugh at the muse above him whose pedestal is larger than the bust it exalts, but when our mockery has abated, we are left, as Fedotov intended, with contempt for the bankrupt ideals which the aristocrat's romanticism fostered.

Fedotov, like Chekhov, could accurately depict these figures not only because he understood them but, in some serious sense, he also identified with them. Indeed, Fedotov's own career resembles a minor Chekhovian character as Chekhov's life bears a firm likeness to his failed, dispirited anti-heroes.

Fedotov, a disillusioned army officer, took up painting, at the age of 30, much as his aristocrat might take up a serious book: with effort, stratagems for cultural artifice. Instead, he exposed it, ruthlessly, exaggeratingly, before a generation of superfluous men in which he included himself.

If we choose to view the small stock of Fedotov's paintings as one-set farces, as he chose to see his own life, we must remember that it is always the banana-peel skins which, if you will, go further. Perhaps, because to our laughter over the vanities of others, it is our own — and not another's — fault on that peal.

Alexandra Johnson



'The Aristocrat's Breakfast': Oil on canvas by A. P. Fedotov (1815-1852)

This is not love

My land, my fire,
my warm rock,
my burned-down fields,
Armenia,
hot arteries
or red copper,
my thirsty clay,
my barbaric heat.

Ah, I admit
this is not love I feel
It's thirst;
blood thickened by your sun
burns and burns.

Armenia,
my moss, my bed of scarlet
herbs, my morning glory
opening in crevices,
my soft fog,
sleeping in crevices,
my blue grief.

Ah, I admit
this is not love I feel
It's smoke
spread on an altar,
from which rise
the winds of crisis.

Ah, country of Armenia,
my peak, my light,
my ancient snows,
my muddening snowstorms,
my white roar,
I admit this is not love
I feel, it is that storm
fearful and terrible
dashing its head from stone to stone.

Vehakir Davlani

Translated from Armenian by Djoko
Der Ilmavonian

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, February 14, 1977

The stranger who came in from the cold

The Monitor's religious article

The early evening air was warm as I turned left, past the military guard box and the uniformed man on duty, and set off along the narrow street. It was like walking on the surface of the moon. I had arrived in Moscow only a few days before and knew no landmarks. Someone had told me there was some kind of park "over there," and that was challenge enough.

Here and there I caught glimpses of a soon-to-be-familiar sight: groups of old people on benches in front of apartment houses at the end of the tiny, uni men, but women, bent and worn, five or six at a time, chiseling, sitting, listening, wobbling. Some had husbands killed in World War II, others had left their men at home while taking over the role of provider, going out to work, head shawls and scarves firmly in place, perhaps to sweep the streets with battered brooms. The sight of a band of street cleaners always transfixed me; it was exactly like the pictures I had seen — tableaux from another century. It seemed too typical to be true.

The street, flanked by tall, yellow, sunlit buildings, finally led to a broader one. On the far side was a ticket booth and a signboard carrying a list of attractions of some kind. Once across the street a man held out a ticket to me and asked a ruble (\$1.37) for it. It seemed a bargain, even if an utterly mysterious one for the ticket itself bore the price of one ruble and fifty kopecks (\$2.05). Intrigued, I gave him a ruble and asked where I should go. The man pointed to some trees.

Behind the trees was a building set in a small park. Circular lights shone from low poles, paths cut through grassy areas, small glass-fronted booths sold food and drink. I walked around the front of the building, so intent that I did not catch the name in neon lights across the top. A woman sat on a small chair outside a series of double doors. I showed her my ticket, expecting her to give further directions.

Instead she nodded, opened the doors, and thrust me inside. And there, to my surprise, I found myself, suddenly in a packed theater, blinking at a stage upon which men in decidedly non-socialistic white ties and tails and dinner jackets bowed under shivering chandeliers to women in the long gowns and jewelry of the Vienna of Franz Lehár. I had stumbled, I realized, into a Russian production of "The Merry Widow."

The audience was enthralled. The men in rough clothes, footlights reflecting from their high Slavic cheekbones, were grinning; the women, inquisitive and eager, were smiling with laughter.

At the interval I went back to the front of the building and read the sign I had missed before: the Moscow State Operetta Theater. In the grey capital of socialism, light-footed, romantic operetta flourished.

The mood was festive, the voices loud. I bought a program from an elderly woman at the front. Three performers were listed for each of the main parts; someone had ticked that night's players in pencil. I tried to imagine the time needed to tick every program. Then, I began to examine the handsome facade for more details of the performance, photographs of the sets, perhaps, or of the actors.

On the left side there were photographs, yes, but not of operettas. They were of automobile plants, and cranes, and steel mills, and steelworks, under the headline: "Program of production." In the center, between the two front entrances, were more photographs: 20 large faces of military generals under the legend "Glory to the heroes of the great Patriotic War" (the Second World War). Below the faces was the soul of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and on it the words "USSR: victory." To the right of the generals was a large, red-lettered sign: "Always on Guard."

The crowd milled around under the displays, eating, drinking, laughing, paying them not the slightest attention. The bell rang. The older couples, the romantic couples, the noisy young men and the groups of teenagers filed back through the doors, past the solemn generals, past the cranes and the production lines, to the chandeliers and the gowns and the gaiety of Lehár's Vienna.

I walked home, lost in thought.

David Willis

The importance of risk

One of the reasons why mature people are apt to learn less than young people is that they are willing to risk less. Learning is a risky business, and they do not like failure. In infancy, when the child is learning at a truly phenomenal rate — a rate he will never again achieve — he is also experiencing a staggering number of failures. Watch him. See the innumerable things he tries and fails. And see how little the failures discourage him. With each year that passes he will be less blithe about failure. By adolescence the willingness of young people to risk failure has diminished greatly. And all too often parents push them further along that road by instilling fear, by punishing failure or by making success seem too precious. By middle age most of us carry in our heads a tremendous catalogue of things we have no intention of trying again because we tried them once and failed — or tried them once and did less well than our self-esteem demanded.

One of the virtues of formal schooling is that it requires the student to test himself in a great variety of activities that are not of his own choosing. But the adult can usually select the kinds of activity on which he al-

lows himself to be tested, and he takes full advantage of that freedom of choice. He tends increasingly to confine himself to the things he does well and to avoid the things in which he has failed or has never tried.

We pay a heavy price for our fear of failure. It is a powerful obstacle to growth. It assures the progressive narrowing of the personality and prevents exploration and experimentation. There is no learning without some difficulty and fumbling. If you want to keep on learning, you must keep on risking failure — all your life. It's as simple as that. When Max Planck was awarded the Nobel Prize he said:

Looking back . . . over the long and labyrinthine path which finally led to the discovery of the quantum theory, I am vividly reminded of Goethe's saying that man will always be making mistakes as long as they are striving after something.

John W. Gardner

From "Self-Renewal" © 1963, Harper & Row, a Harper Colophon book.

Don't dread the future

There have always been those who looked forward to the future with some degree of fear, a feeling of dread concerning possibilities for disastrous developments.

Christ Jesus spoke quite vividly of such feelings. He spoke, for instance, of "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." But he added, not out of pity for people in trouble but out of an understanding of the values and joys to be developed out of the situation he was describing. "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."

Christian Science shows clearly, and without sickly overoptimism, that our fears can affect our human experience only to the extent that we give credence to a mistake — the mistake of accepting outward appearances as basic and spiritual realities. When our hearts fail us for fear, the opportunity is ripe for a looking up — an establishment of a new and truer attitude toward life.

On the left side there were photographs, yes, but not of operettas. They were of automobile plants, and cranes, and steel mills, and steelworks, under the headline: "Program of production." In the center, between the two front entrances, were more photographs: 20 large faces of military generals under the legend "Glory to the heroes of the great Patriotic War" (the Second World War). Below the faces was the soul of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and on it the words "USSR: victory." To the right of the generals was a large, red-lettered sign: "Always on Guard."

Nothing can change the relationship of man to God. It is a here-and-now condition. At no time does Christian Science tell us that we should "grin and bear" the troubles of our time. Not by any means. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "Jesus taught us to walk over, not into or with, the currents of matter, or mortal mind. His teachings beared the lions in their dens. . . . He demanded a change of consciousness and evidence, and effected this change through the higher laws of God."

Nothing can be more convincing to us individually than our own demonstration of the laws of God, the laws we find intact and operative when we "look up," when we exercise our ability to look beyond material evidence to spiritual being. It is not difficult to demonstrate those laws. What is spiritually true is true now and within reach of our understanding of God.

BIBLE VERSE

Tell ye, and bring them near; yea, let them take counsel together: who hath declared this from ancient time? who hath told it from that time? have not I the Lord? and there is no God else beside me; a just God and a Saviour; there is none beside me.

Isaiah 45:21

For my daughter, approaching four

Before you came, this house was quiet as a carnival midway the morning after moving. But now, you wind up the day. A little clock with busy hands.

Eleanor Rodman May

derstanding. Try it. Look above the "things which are coming on the earth" to find the continuing presence of God — God, who is All, and who has always maintained His creation intact and perfect. Try living in His kingdom — not by ignoring the troubles of the world, but by realizing that those troubles cannot hide from the spiritually alert. Then you will find that your earned peace is playing its vital part in establishing the spiritual base the world needs. There will be practical evidence in your affairs that your own redemption from fear and dread is part of the healing of the world, part of the cure for the danger that faces us humanly.

*Luke 21:20, 28; **Psalms 93:3, 4; †Unity of Good, p. 11.

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OPINION AND...

Why Britain yawns over unemployment statistics

By Francis Ranny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
In the warehouse of a big London store, an Ecology graduate of the University of East Anglia and a History graduate from Oxford are unloading crates of tourist souvenirs. A friend of theirs from Cambridge University is up front in the store, selling them.

It is hardly what they were qualified for, but at least it pays some money in their pockets, and rather more than what they would get from the Social Security. But if they were married men, they might think twice about taking the money. They could get almost as much for doing nothing.

Britain now has over 1.4 million unemployed, and the government frankly admits the figure will go higher. There has been nothing as bad since the 1930s, say the unions: they demand an official program to open jobs up, with a guaranteed timetable for bringing joblessness down.

But if things are so bad, why hasn't there been rioting in the streets, mass demonstrations in Whitehall, a mounting chorus of rage and frustration? In fact there have been some carefully orchestrated parades, but there has been no spontaneous combustion among the great British public. Indifference, not even resignation, marks the general atmosphere.

A large part of the explanation must be the success of the Social Security system in blunting the edge of poverty. Even today's hardship is relatively soft compared with the '20s and '30s.

But there is more to it than that. The fact is that within the high total figure for unemployed (which has almost tripled since 1973) there is a considerable tidal flow of individuals, in and out. The Department of Employment reports that, even with the recent high levels, the numbers leaving the jobless registers every month are more than a quarter of the total on them: about 350,000 people actually finding jobs every month in the depth of last year's recession, compared with 300,000 finding them at the end of 1973, just before the recession began to develop.

Women are badly off, too. Men used to outnumber women on the jobless registers by five to one; now the ratio is only three to one. It could be that more women now feel the need to put their names down, instead of simply going home to darn socks.

By this reckoning, families have come to depend more upon the wife's earnings as part of its higher standard of living.

A surprising number of the unemployed do not, in fact, register as such — particularly members of immigrant communities who are afraid of officialdom, or don't trust it. It is

living, and recreation have made them busy, short shift and awkward hours. The whole concept of special compensation for "unusual hours" would have been incomprehensible to the pre-war generation.

In spite of the Employment Department's optimism about the outflow, people are staying unemployed for longer periods than they used to. It has always been the case that people nearing 60 found it hard to get new work; almost one in three of those between 60 and 65 have been out of a job for a year and more.

At the other end of the scale, youngsters are finding it harder to get started. About a third of today's unemployed are under 20. Unlike the graduates in the big store, they may not have the luck to live near a shopping and tourist centre which is always short of staff.

An investigation into this phenomenon by National Economic Development Office by many complaints from former students, says that their skills had been badly used, under-rewarded. The last complaint is traceable to recent wage-restraint plans which have narrowed the gap between skilled and unskilled men.

And the sad thing is that, even if those graduates in the big store do get jobs for which they are qualified, they will probably earn little more than they are getting to have those crabs and selling plastic Beatles' tourists...

COMMENTARY

Who governs Britain? Law — or Parliament?

By Francis Renay

London
The issues raised in the case of the Post Office boycott are fascinating, if complex.

It all began with the Postal Workers' union, under the benign and far from left-wing Tom Jackson, deciding it would support the World Free Trade Unions' call for a boycott of traffic with South Africa. It would have been of limited duration and, frankly, would not have inconvenienced anyone noticeably.

Not that people as a whole appreciate unemployment. It is possible that some, seen the damp of resentment will burst; for example, the level reaches the possible.

In the meantime, while hundreds of thousands are looking for jobs — many thousand skilled jobs are looking for workers. Long, poor prospects of advancement and bad working conditions have driven large numbers of skilled engineers away from the factories, need them and into better paid, easier jobs, driving or hospital portering.

The union dismissed murmurs that the boycott would have infringed a 270-year-old law against interference with the mails, by saying that was all to do with highwaymen and pirates, not registered trade unionists demonstrating their solidarity with their oppressed black brothers.

Unlike the court, the Attorney General had to consider "blander questions of the public interest."

The defendant Mr. Silkin was closely questioned by the judges and subjected to some scathing criticism, but he refused to give way. His sole master was parliament, he told them.

The court decided that it was trying to usurp the role of parliament, or government. But, said Lord Lawton, a very grave situation had clearly arisen if trade unions were now so far above the law that nobody could, or would, prevent them from committing a criminal offence.

One of the three judges, Lord Justice Law-

ton, observed darkly that he could conceive of many political reasons by the Attorney General had done nothing; but political reasons were not necessarily good legal reasons. There were opposition (political) cries that Mr. Silkin should resign.

Eventually, out came the opinions of the three learned judges. And once again, Mr. Silkin got a roasting, especially from the Master of the Rolls. Said Lord Denning: "When the Attorney General comes, as he does here, and tells him he has a prerogative by which he alone is the one who can say whether the criminal law should be enforced in these courts or not, then I say he has no such prerogative. He has no prerogative to suspend or dispense with the laws of England."

Strong and heady stuff. The assembled reporters of the mass media of Britain rushed out to headline that the judges had slapped down the Attorney General. But had they? Perhaps the assembled reporters should, as Mr. Silkin later suggested, have stayed on a bit longer to hear what the other judges had to say.

The first commentator to read between the lines was the *Guardian's* legal correspondent, Michael Zander. He observed that the other two judges had in fact disagreed with Lord Denning on the Attorney General's discretion — and the majority verdict prevailed. Mr. Silkin had lost three-all on the point of whether

a private citizen could seek a declaration of law, or even an interim injunction.

But he had carried the day on his insistence that he alone could decide whether or not the state should move against an alleged offense. If he didn't want to, he didn't have to.

It was only a matter of hours before the Attorney General's own experts had come to the same joyous conclusion. Mr. Silkin was able to tell the Commons: "I can now say that on the two major constitutional issues involved, the court decided in my favour by two to one."

The situation appears to be now that the courts can hear complaints, but can do nothing much about them if the Attorney General won't help. The really underlying argument in favour of this is, if not outright political, at least commonsense — the kind of commonsense that allows a jury to let off a man who is almost certainly guilty, but would be better off out of jail than in. Was it really possible to lock up Tom Jackson and bring the whole union movement out on strike?

But on the other hand, if the Attorney General is answerable only to parliament, and parliament is in the iron grasp of his own party's whips, who (as the old Latin tag has it) is going to watch the watchmen? Labour talk about cutting the judges down to size and closing the House of Lords has a whiff of the one-party state.

Ulster: compromise still a bad word

By Alf McCreary

Belfast
"Seven years is enough — don't make it 8." This plea on fading government posters to Northern Ireland underlines the interminability of trouble in this battered Province as Ulster struggles through its 8th winter of discontent.

And to an Ulsterman like myself returning from overseas nothing much seems to have changed. There is still an air of fortitude bordering on resignation, and the political clichés sound as barren as ever. All that have changed are the names on the casualty lists.

Meanwhile, back on the American turnpike — speed 55 mph, if you believe — it's too late for yellow bicycles. "Yellow? Yellow?" the free-wheeling individualist can be heard to cry. "But I always buy red. And I demand leopard skin on my saddle. And automatic transmission."

As fuel sources dwindle — something we feel palpably in our chilled bones this winter — our consumption of gasoline goes up. A perverse recklessness seems to have overtaken the American motorist. If this custom-slipped leaning is on his last ride, he's going to make it a big one, as the solitary driver in the six-passenger car.

It's not impossible to cut back on necessities. But how hard it is to give up one's dreams!

For now, all we can ask is that Lu Docheh and Europe stand firm. Perhaps the example will take here. Some day. Not too late.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

Readers write

In search of news from China and of law for the sea

Ocean anarchy

Having been involved in the Law of the Sea negotiations for several years, I read with great interest your editorial "Who owns the oceans?" I would like to offer two comments. First, you describe unilateral action with respect to ocean space as "virtual ocean anarchy." Anarchy is the absence of any order or lawmaking process. Unilateral actions in the international sphere do not constitute anarchy because they are elements of state practice which contribute to the emergence of rules of customary international law.

For example, United States claims to continental shelf resources initiated by the Truman proclamation of 1945 resulted in less than a decade in the emergence of a customary law rule which has greatly facilitated the exploitation of hydrocarbon resources from submerged lands.

Similarly, claims to extended fishing zones and other competencies over ocean space will ultimately evolve into rules of international order. Thus, it seems inappropriate to describe

such claims as "ocean anarchy" without explaining their very constructive role in developing world order.

Second, I concur in your hope that the Law of the Sea Conference can reach agreement on the many agenda items before it. However, we should also make clear that the United States interest in these negotiations is to secure agreement on terms which are favorable to the United States. To that extent, we must carefully consider the concessions required to reach agreement.

Particularly on the seabed-mining issue, no agreement may be preferable to an agreement on terms dictated by the underdeveloped countries and for which we are required to make concessions incompatible with our economic system and our national security.

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Wrong figure

Some months ago Joseph Harsch wrote an article in reply to letters received from white Rhodesians. In this piece Mr. Harsch implied that there were only 100,000 Red Indians in the United States. In the beginning of the white man's presence there, but it is a fact that in North America north of the Rio Grande there were 2 million Red Indians. It is also a fact that by the end of the 19th century there were only 200,000 left and the present Red Indian population is heavily mixed with whites.

P. A. Roberts
Editor's note: Mr. Roberts is correct. The figure should have been 1,000,000 Indians. The 100,000 figure was a typographical error.

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norney Street, Boston, MA 02115.

Richard L. Strout

Cambodia — after the Americans left

Washington
How far does the United States share responsibility for one of the most complete and merciless terrors in history, the subjugation of Cambodia by the communist Khmer Rouge?

The dreadful story is told in a book condemned in the February Reader's Digest taken from refugees' accounts. The Digest calls it "one of the most chilling" ever to appear in its pages. Part of the article was quoted in The Christian Science Monitor editorial page, Jan. 26. No one can excuse what is happening in Cambodia.

But Americans must ask what part they played in the affair. In 1969 it was a small, verdant country of about 4 million. It lived in an era of inglorious but relatively peaceful political compromise. Prince Norodom Sihanouk had held control 17 years. He kept out of the Vietnamese war by allowing North Vietnamese to use eastern border areas for sanctuaries and a supply route.

Without formal declaration of war or nothing,

invasion succeeded militarily. However, it served to push the retreating North Vietnamese and Viet Cong even farther into Cambodia. . . . A queer kind of victory.

American bombing went on. The tortured, densely populated country was wracked by B-52s. The U.S. Embassy at Phnom Penh targeted the bombing although Congress had explicitly forbidden the embassy to give military advice. At one point an official cut out, to scale, the pattern of a "box" of bombs and found that virtually nowhere on the map of central Cambodia could bombs be dropped without "boiling" a populated area, Mr. Sihanouk was overthrown by the Lon Nol government.

William Shawcross, correspondent of the Sunday Times of London, in an article in that newspaper in December, traced the story. He wrote a book on the war. The Nixon-Kissinger team supported Lon Nol, he notes, and American aid jumped to \$708.3 million (1974).

Late in April, 1970, Congress and America were startled to learn that 30,000 U.S. and Cambodian troops had driven across the Cambodian border. Mr. Nixon hopefully announced that the communist sanctuaries had been destroyed. This only reference to this in the Digest article is that, "the day" United

peasant country that did not even possess an anti-aircraft gun. U.S. Senate investigation concluded half a million Cambodians died. . . .

America bombing attributed some 800,000 casualties to fratricidal war. This is the equivalent of comparative population, to 15 million terms of

the administration justified the bombing on the ground that it contained the commando base, the same attitude that a major in a commando case watch a native village bombed to the ground in Vietnam and explain, "We had to destroy the town in order to save it."

The U.S. supported the incompetent, erratic Lon Nol government but its incursion could not keep the regime in power. It collapsed. On Jan. 30, the White House stopped bombing in Cambodia. On Feb. 8, it resumed.

Shawcross notes that some 500,000 tons of American bombs, all told were dropped on a gentle and afflicted people.

It has been difficult to find out exactly what happened in China recently, partly because Western news correspondents receive information only indirectly, but also since Western political values will inevitably color their accounts.

While it would be both unreasonable and unprofitable to ask reporters to divorce themselves from their environment and personal views, I feel the Monitor's high standards have slipped. Articles fail to relate events as they might be viewed in China, but rather see them from an unmistakably Western outlook, with all the political preconceptions that such a view implies.

For example, it is unfortunate that communism has become such an embittering term in the West, associated as it too often is with the worst forms of bureaucratic tyranny. But surely a paper dedicated to an international outlook and aimed at a worldwide readership has great potential for eradicating, rather than exacerbating this type of misconception.

Shawcross notes that some 500,000 tons of American bombs, all told were dropped on a gentle and afflicted people.